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Kissinger to Contact Ecevit

Turks Reject Plan In Cyprus Pullback

From Wire Dispatches
GENEVA, July 29.—The Cyprus peace talks were recessed tonight after an agreement to end the very contentious talks. The Turkish side, however, rejected a plan by the Greek side to pull back Turkish troops from the island.

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A Turkish tank patrols the waterfront cafés in Kyrenia, Cyprus, deserted by tourists.

More Troops, Tanks Landed

Turkish Army Expands Beachhead

NICOSIA, July 29 (UPI).—Turkish invasion forces attacked eastward today, doubling their beachhead area and establishing positions east of the port of Kyrenia for the first time.

The Turkish Army demanded the withdrawal of UN forces from parts of the Kyrenia area, UN officials said. In New York, UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said that the Turkish Army demanded the withdrawal of UN forces from parts of the Kyrenia area, UN officials said.

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Over Milk-Price Supports

Jury Indicts Connally For Bribery, Perjury

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, July 29 (UPI).—Former Secretary of the Treasury John Connally was indicted today by a Watergate grand jury on five counts charging bribery, perjury and obstruction of justice.

The indictment said that Mr. Connally, a former Democratic governor of Texas turned Republican, took \$10,000 in cash from a milk fund official in exchange for recommending an increase in federal milk price supports.

Price supports are a government-set floor insuring that producers receive at least a minimum amount for the milk they market. If the commercial price falls below that level, the Agriculture Department pays the difference directly to the producer.

Mr. Connally, in a statement released by his Houston law office, denied that he is "guilty of any wrongdoing and I am confident that I will be completely vindicated of these charges."

The maximum total penalties upon conviction for the five counts leveled against Mr. Connally are 15 years in prison and fines of \$50,000. Mr. Connally faces two years in jail and a \$10,000 fine.

The indictment alleged that between May 14 and Sept. 24, 1971, Mr. Connally gave the then Treasury secretary \$10,000 in exchange for Mr. Connally's recommendation to the secretary of agriculture that the government price supports on milk be raised.

Mr. Connally, standing next to the prelate, did not seem to enjoy the remarks. The second article accuses the President of violating the constitutional rights of citizens through misuse of agencies such as the FBI and the Internal Revenue Service.

Saturday, the 38-member committee voted 17-11, with six Republicans joining the 21 Democrats, to send to the full House a recommendation that Mr. Nixon be removed from office for participating in the Watergate cover-up.

Again leading the fight in Mr. Nixon's defense was Rep. Charles Wiggins, R-Calif., who opened the debate by attempting to have the entire article thrown out on a point of order—that it did not



John Connally

Mr. Connally's indictment today brings to four the number of Nixon cabinet officials to be charged in connection with Watergate and related scandals.

Former Attorney General Richard Kleindienst pleaded guilty to giving inaccurate testimony before a Senate committee about the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. pledge to help underwrite the 1972 Republican National Convention at the time when the firm sought a favorable anti-trust ruling. He received a suspended jail sentence of a month and a suspended fine of \$100.

Former Attorney General John Mitchell and former Commerce Secretary Maurice Stans were indicted for allegedly interfering with a federal agency in behalf of financier Robert Vesco who had contributed heavily to the Nixon re-election campaign. Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Stans were acquitted of the charges. Mr. Mitchell also has been indicted in connection with the Watergate cover-up and faces trial in September.

Connally was specifically charged with two counts of accepting an illegal payment under bribery statutes, one count of conspiracy to commit perjury and obstruct justice, and two counts of making false declarations before the grand jury.

Earlier this year, Mr. Connally was indicted on a charge of making a false declaration to the grand jury about his handling of a \$10,000 payment that he said he made to a public official. Later, however, the indictment was dismissed by U.S. District Judge George Hart because the judge

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Nixon Backers' Moves Defeated in House Panel

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP).—The House Judiciary Committee moved toward approval of a second article of impeachment today, rejecting by wide margins the efforts of opponents to limit the charges against President Nixon.

The second article accuses the President of violating the constitutional rights of citizens through misuse of agencies such as the FBI and the Internal Revenue Service.

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Members of the House Judiciary Committee confer before yesterday's debate on the second article of impeachment. They are, from left, Rep. Walter Flowers, D-Ala.; Rep. Jerome Waldie, D-Calif.; Rep. Paul Sarbanes, D-Md.; and Rep. Peter Rodino, D-N.J.

Long Senate Trial Seen As Nixon Strategy

By Lou Cannon
SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., July 29 (UPI).—The White House is reportedly developing an anti-impeachment strategy that relies heavily on the South, the party loyalty of Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona and the presumption that a long trial in the Senate will test the patience of the U.S. public.

The name of the game is getting a decision after the November election, a well-informed source said here. "Republicans will then be free to vote the evidence."

The comment reflects the belief within the White House that the evidence against President Nixon is flimsy and that some Republicans in the House and Senate are tempted to support impeachment for political reasons. White House officials uniformly cite the pro-impeachment stand taken by

Rep. Lawrence Hogan, who is running for governor of Maryland, as an example of what "political considerations" can cause Republicans to do.

The White House intends to gain whatever advantage is obtainable from "political considerations" that work the other way. The strategy appears to place heavy reliance on the votes of senators from the South, where Mr. Nixon is believed to be far more popular than in any other region of the country.

Symbol of Integrity
The White House also is counting on the support of Sen. Goldwater, the 1964 Republican presidential nominee. Sen. Goldwater is perceived as a symbol of integrity whose stand would influence Western Republican senators and Southern senators of both parties.

Much of the White House hopefulness derives from a belief that the Senate will be unable to

adhere to a timetable issued by the majority leader, Sen. Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., for a speedy trial that would begin in early September.

With Mr. Nixon having about 23 months left of his second term, White House officials are beginning to believe that time is on their side.

A long-time associate of Mr. Nixon points out that the impeachment trial of Andrew Johnson lasted four months and that "the facts were stipulated in this case." The presidential associate predicted that an impeachment trial would last nine to 11 months, during which Mr. Nixon's supporters presumably would minutely contest each point of evidence.

Some White House aides believe that a trial of this duration would produce a popular reaction against Congress, particularly if inflation and economic problems become steadily worse (Continued on Page 3, Col. 4)

Spinola Says Independence To Be Granted to Guinea First

LISBON, July 29 (AP).—The first of the three Portuguese overseas territories to become independent will be Guinea, President Antonio de Spínola said here today.

In a brief television interview, the Portuguese leader said that the plans of the Armed Forces Movement and of the provisional government were to take care of Guinea first.

"After we're through with Guinea, we will turn our attention to Mozambique and Angola," Gen. Spínola said.

The 64-year-old general announced Saturday that Portugal was now ready to enter conclusive talks for the proclamation of the independence of the three African territories, "because they now seem to be ready to take their own course and to choose their political and administrative future."

Asked how the decolonization proceedings will be carried out in each of the territories, Gen. Spínola answered: "This is a very difficult question. Each territory is a specific case. They each have to be treated separately. Therefore, it is hard to establish general phases in the decolonization process."

Gen. Spínola also said that he has no doubt that Portugal will remain friendly ties with the three new nations, once their independence becomes official.

"I think it will be possible. It is no longer a secret from anybody that we have kept close contact with the mass population in Africa and that many Africans have taken part in the colonial war as members of the Portuguese armed forces. I can assure that Portugal will always remain closely linked to the new African nations," he said.

In general, the Portuguese feel that the proclamation of the independence of the three colonies could bring large benefits to this small Western European country.

A large part of the nation's budget was used to maintain troops in Africa. Thousands (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Gur Hints Israeli 'First Strike' in Next War

TEL AVIV, July 29 (UPI).—Israel's Chief of Staff, Gen. Mordechai Gur, said today that Israel was considering the option of taking "the first strike" against Egypt or Syria if Arab states forced the closure of UN buffer forces on borders.

He spoke, a military spokesman charged that Syria had decided the Israeli rescue of a stranded Austrian UN plane after a Syrian evacuation chopper crashed on Mount Hermon.

The question of whether there would be war by the end of the year is bothering us, Gen. Gur said. The Israeli-American number of Commerce.

Then the UN disengagement on the Sinai Peninsula and an Heights and their first at the end of the year, the Syrians and the Egyptians may demand or create a situation in which the UN will be the area," he said.

Gen. Gur said Israel must define "the extent of the risk we wish to take. Must we go for the next step or should we go first and take the first ourselves?"



Gen. Mordechai Gur

up the soldier and asked that the Israelis keep one of their own helicopters at the ready.

Although the Israelis had agreed that the Syrian helicopter could enter the demilitarized zone, he said, "the UN officers almost immediately reported that the Syrians objected to the landing of an Israeli helicopter in the separation zone."

The spokesman said the Israelis then sent their helicopter to the edge of the buffer zone, where a UN vehicle had taken the wounded man. The Austrian's leg was amputated later in an Israeli hospital.

Egypt Sees War Move
CAIRO, July 29 (Reuters).—The official Egyptian Middle East news agency said tonight that Israel was preparing a big military action.

The agency quoted reports from the occupied West Bank of the River Jordan. All the goods "that could be used in war have disappeared from the markets" there, it said.

Allon in Washington
WASHINGTON, July 29 (NYT).—Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon arrived here yesterday, opening an intensive month of discussions by American officials with Israeli and Arab leaders aimed at finding a formula for "further progress toward a Middle East settlement."

Bodies of 14 Turks in Mass Grave

Massacre Is Rumored at Cypriot Village

By Terence Smith

ALAMINOS, Cyprus, July 29 (NYT).—Fourteen Turkish Cypriots are buried in an unmarked common grave in an open field at the edge of the Turkish sector of this divided village in southern Cyprus.

There are two versions—Greek and Turkish—of how they died. Which is true, the incident appears to have been part of one of the bloodiest battles of the Cypriot war.

The Greeks say the men were shot when they refused to surrender to the Greek Cypriot force that overran the Turkish half of the village on Saturday, July

20, the day of the Turkish invasion. The Turkish version—and it is supported by the testimony of some Greeks—is that the men were lined up against the wall of an old stable here and shot.

Versions Vary

Turkish residents in the village maintain that the men were massacred because they were Turks. The Greeks contend that the Turks were shot when they attempted to grab the weapons of the Greek Cypriot soldiers who had captured them.

The United Nations has been unable to determine the truth, although privately one UN officer

said that he believed the Turkish version.

A UN team dug up the bodies a few days ago and established that they were Turkish men from the village. But the team was unable to determine how they died and other accounts have said that more than 14 were killed.

While the Greek Cypriot National Guard was fighting the Turkish invasion force, irregular bands of Greek and Turkish Cypriots were settling a variety of old scores elsewhere.

Saturday War

In a series of interviews with Greek and Turkish residents in the village yesterday morning, it was established that fighting in Alaminos erupted on the afternoon of July 20, after the Greek Cypriot unit in the area had surrounded the fortified Turkish position in the village and ordered it to surrender. The Turkish defenders, who were equipped with some automatic weapons, refused and opened fire.

After two hours of shooting, the bulk of the Turkish force, about 60 men, surrendered. They were taken across the small stone bridge that separates the two halves of the village and put under guard in the Greek school. At this point, the two versions disagree. According to the few Turkish residents still in the village, the Greek forces lost five men as they closed in on and captured the remaining 15 Turkish defenders.

Among the casualties, the Turkish villagers say, the Greeks marched the 15 Turks down to a stone stable on the edge of the village. There, the Turks say, the Greeks lined the unarmed men up against a stable wall with their hands above their heads, their faces to the wall.

Accused Ibrahim, a 75-year-old Turkish native of Alaminos, described what happened next. "A group of six Greeks with automatic weapons came up behind the men," he said. "They were no more than 20 feet away. They shot 14 of them in the back. I could hear it from my house. This house is about 150 yards from the stable."

The 15th, Mr. Ibrahim said, was cut down a few feet away as he tried to flee.

The Greek residents of Alaminos concede that the bodies of the Turks were buried in the common grave, but they differ radically on how they died.

After the first Turks surrendered, Greek villagers volunteered to lead the Greek soldiers to a secret arms cache in the Turkish sector. "On the way the Turks tried to grab the weapons of the Greeks who were escorting them," he said in Greek through an interpreter. "They were all killed in the fight."

"None of them was shot in cold blood," he continued. "They were all killed in the fight. Every one of them died with a weapon in his hand."

Guinea First To Be Free

(Continued from Page 1)

Portuguese massed tonight in front of the presidential palace of Belem in a pro-government demonstration. They were celebrating the speech Saturday by Gen. Spilina on the forthcoming independence of the African territories.

Cease-fire Spreads

LOURENCO MARQUES, Mozambique, July 29 (UPI).—A tentative cease-fire spread across Mozambique today, a spokesman for the Armed Forces Movement said.

"Peace is at hand after 11 years," he said.

Meanwhile, Frelimo (Mozambique Liberation Front) guerrilla leaders came into the open for the first time and said the organization now stands for peace. At dozens of meetings all over Frelimo Province, thousands of villagers listened to Frelimo leaders. For more than a decade civilians have borne the brunt of warfare, said Capt. Raimundo Dalsep, long in the Portuguese wanted list.

"Now all sides will protect you," he said.

The army began cooperating with Frelimo guerrillas in ending the war. They have begun clearing mines together, a source said.

Movements Unite

BUKAVU, Zaire, July 29 (Reuters).—Angola's two feuding liberation movements have agreed to set up a common front to negotiate the territory's independence. The agreement was announced in a joint communiqué at the end of a two-day summit meeting yesterday between the two movements—MPLA and FNLA—and the Presidents of the four African states which give them most active support, the Congo, Tanzania, Zaire and Zambia.

Lagos U. Expels 282 LAGOS, July 29 (AP).—The University of Lagos has expelled 282 students over forged entrance qualifications, it was announced here.



TRIOF MOVEMENT — A Turkish corporal carries a 3-month-old Greek Cypriot child in Kyrenia, from which she was being evacuated with her family to the protection of UN forces at the Dome Hotel. With them is retired vicar Evelyn Chavasse, who arranged the move.

Squads of War Waits Dwell On Sidewalks of Phnom Penh

By Sydney H. Schanberg

PHNOM PENH, July 29 (NYT).—After the 9 p.m. curfew, when the restaurants where the foreigners and the Cambodian elite dine have emptied and there is no one on the streets to beg from, squads of ragged children count up their meager take and struggle off to the foul pieces of sidewalk where they live and sleep.

They are part of a new class in Phnom Penh—a class somewhat below the poor. Four and a half years ago, before the Communist-led insurrection, a beggar was an alien sight in this capital of wide boulevards, flowering trees and a French colonial ambience. Sidewalk dwellers simply did not exist.

Phnom Penh's population, swollen with refugees, has soared from 600,000 to more than 2 million—which is almost a third of Cambodia's population.

At first most got shelter and help from relatives—a strong Cambodian tradition. In the last year or so, the influx has gone beyond the capacity of family and friends, and people have spilled onto the streets. Their shacks and lean-tos spread along the sidewalks.

There is no accurate count of the street dwellers but they number in the thousands and are increasing.

By day they beg, although a few find menial jobs such as shining shoes or patching bicycle tires. At night they retire to their sidewalk squalor. Some congregate around market areas; some along residential walls; some along the outside walls of public toilets.

Some have wood or plastic as covers to keep off the rain and some have one parent or other. Others simply live in the open, sleeping in their dirty, tattered clothes on pieces of cardboard. Garbage is often piled nearby, and rats occasionally rush over sleepers.

Illness is increasing—tuberculosis, dysentery—with most of it caused by lack of food.

The largest and saddest group of street people are the children. Not all are orphans but even those who have one parent are virtual orphans because they are left on their own and run wild.

They compete with crippled soldiers in begging around food stalls and markets; they snatch bread from the tables of small restaurants; they pick pockets. Older girls—11, 12, 13—become prostitutes. Bigger children prey on little ones, stealing their belongings or food.

It is not yet as cruel as Saigon.

Coastal Thrust By Communists Gains in Vietnam

SAIGON, July 29 (AP).—Communist forces kept up their attacks along the northern coast of South Vietnam today, capturing seven government outposts around Thuong Duc, south of Danang.

Earlier the military command in Saigon said North Vietnamese gunners had shelled the Da Nang air base and surrounding areas for the second time in 10 days, killing six persons and wounding 24.

Field reports indicated that government military and civilian casualties were heavy and that most of the civilian homes in the town of 11,000 inhabitants were either destroyed or damaged.

In Cambodia today, naval forces with heavy artillery struck a suspected Khmer Rouge emplacement north of Phnom Penh while in the same area sharp fighting centered on the town of Muk Kampul, the Phnom Penh command reported.

Field reports said the situation in northwestern Cambodia has deteriorated in the last two weeks, in which more than 1,000 civilians have been reported killed in fighting near Battambang, Cambodia's second-largest city.

Study Sees Faulty Deployment

U.S. Military Stance in Europe Hit

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK, July 29 (NYT).—The U.S. Army and Air Force in Europe are prepared to fight the wrong war in the wrong place and, in the air, with the wrong doctrine, according to two defense specialists.

Assuming that the Soviet Union would be the adversary, Col. Richard Lawrence and Jeffrey Record argue that American forces in West Germany are not stationed along the main invasion routes and are organized for a long war against Soviet armies, which are geared for a high-velocity offensive aimed at overrunning Western Europe before American and other NATO reserves can be mobilized.

These controversial conclusions, and some equally controversial proposals for restructuring the forces, are presented in a staff paper of the Brookings Institution. The paper is expected to fuel the debate within the services over America's NATO posture.

Col. Lawrence, now commanding the 1st Brigade of the 1st Cavalry Division at Fort Hood, Texas, and Mr. Record, formerly with the Research Analysis Corp., propose a program for "a strong conventional defense" as the outbreak of war and for restructuring of the tactical air force "for the defense of battlefield air space" and emphasizing ground support.

Troop Reduction Seen

They say the proposed measures would result in a reduction in troop levels of 23,000 men and mean savings in the annual budget of \$1.6 billion and in the balance of payments of \$215 million.

The most drastic proposal for improving the contribution to European defense proposes a reorganized army of eight full-strength active divisions compared with the present 13 1/3. Thirteen divisions of various mixes of active and reserve troops would be available from seven to 90 days after national mobilization.

Six divisions of two brigades each would be deployed in Europe. Their troop strength would be the equivalent of four divisions now. There are 4 1/3 divisions now in the Seventh Army in Europe.

The remaining brigade of each of the six divisions would be stationed in the United States, ready to join its parent unit by air within seven days after mobilization, thus rounding out a full six-division force.

The authors also propose improving preparation for meeting a Soviet conventional attack through the following measures:

- Moving northward two divisions now in southern Germany to balance Soviet weight in the north German plain, which most experts consider the most likely axis of Russian attack.

- Raising the ratio of combat to support troops through a series of measures, including more use of civilian resources.
- Repositioning supply lines and communications to run west to east through the Netherlands and Belgium rather than north to south, paralleling the East German frontier, as they do now.

- Insuring effective air support for ground forces and wholesale revision of Air Force tactical priorities and adjusting aircraft design in favor of ground-support planes.

- Establishing a multinational logistics command in NATO. While they accept the quantitative superiority of the Soviet and other Warsaw Pact forces arrayed against NATO's central front, the authors are not pessimistic.

"A forward nonnuclear defense of Western Europe is not only feasible but also well within the capability of the conventional forces that are currently available to NATO," they contend. The weaknesses lie not in force levels and weapons but in deployment and mobilization procedures, they say.

Publication of the paper, "U.S. Force Structure in NATO: An Alternative," will bring into the open a debate over the positioning of American forces in Germany that has continued since the 1960's.

The origin of this military problem was political. When Germany

was divided into occupation zones in the closing months of World War II, the United States was given southern Germany. American forces have been stationed there ever since and, under NATO, are charged with defending the Fulda Gap and the Hain Corridor, the main invasion routes to Frankfurt and Nuremberg from the East.

Smith Party Expected to Win Despite Challenge in Rhodesia

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, July 29 (Reuters).—Rhodesians will vote tomorrow in a general election that could prove the most important—and most confusing—contest for years.

The campaign for the 50 white parliamentary seats at stake is a duel between Prime Minister

Hospitals Hit In Italy by 2-Day Strike

ROME, July 29 (AP).—An estimated 100,000 Italian doctors began a 48-hour general strike today backing demands for hospital reform and new labor contracts.

The action by doctors, dentists, radiologists, analysts and psychiatrists paralyzed health services throughout the nation. Only emergency services were unaffected.

Some doctors reportedly defied the strike call, but unions gave no figures.

The strikers say that long-awaited government proposals for health reform now before parliament were drawn up without sufficient consultation with the medical profession.

"We want reform," a spokesman for the doctors said, because we are tired of bearing the weight of structural and organizational weaknesses.

Conditions for Failure

"But the government... has created all the conditions for a resounding failure."

Italy's 1,300 public hospitals have more doctors and other staff members per 1,000 patients than any other European country and are among the most expensive in Europe. Yet they are crippled in some cases, completely paralyzed by debt.

They reportedly owe banks 1.2 trillion lire (\$1.9 billion) and suppliers \$2.6 billion. They are in turn owed \$4.8 billion by the public health schemes, Christian Democratic Health Minister Vittorio Colombo disclosed recently.

Growing Debt

He said that Italy's cumulative hospital debt is growing by \$308 million monthly.

"Our hospitals," he said, "are on the edge of collapse."

Officials attribute the hospital debts to inefficient administration, excessive personnel, especially at the orderly level, and the chronic failure of the public health schemes to pay their debts.

Many hospitals report that suppliers have suspended deliveries of food and bandages until outstanding debts are paid. Others say banks are charging up to 14 per cent interest on loans for staff salaries.

U.S. Bride Forced To Leave Moscow

MOSCOW, July 29 (UPI).—Diane Nemec Ignatiev, 22, an American who two weeks ago won a three-month battle to marry her Russian fiancé, Sergel, 36, left for London today, leaving him behind.

"We hope we can get together as soon as possible," said Mrs. Ignatiev, who is four months pregnant. Her visa expired today. She said she planned to spend a few days with friends in London before going home to Chicago.

Israeli Squatters Evicted by Arm

TEL AVIV, July 29 (UPI).—About 300 unarmed soldiers evicted a group of 150 Israeli squatters from their unauthorized settlement on the occupied West Bank moving them out in 24 buses.

About 800 Israeli army soldiers were also removed.

Many of the men, most of the young Orthodox Jews, were carried onto the buses when they refused to move. One man was tried to climb out of a bus window as it was being driven. Others were taken to Jerusalem where they planned to pray in the Wailing Wall and stage a strike at government offices. The squatters were supported by the far-right Likud opposition party and by the Great Israel Movement.

Only a few were allowed stay at the camp to clean up the settlement, set up Thursday defiance of the government in an attempt to prevent transfer of the settlement to the Arab in any future Middle East peace agreement.



STREET REMOVAL—Israeli soldiers carry one of about 800 squatters from the West Bank of the Jordan, where they had set up an illegal settlement, defying government.

I flew home Pan Am.



Joseph C. Rahn, Glen Ridge, New Jersey

"Pan Am has a wealth of experience behind them. I like the idea of travelling on an American airline. There's a charm to foreign-speaking airlines, but there's an at-home feeling in an American atmosphere."

Switch! PAN AM. The world's most experienced airline.

سكزا من الأصل

by TV Campaigns

New Faces of 1974 May Play Primary Role in Tennessee

By Christopher Lydon

SHVILLE, Tenn., July 29.—One formula for Democratic recovery in the new South is to find a "new face" with access to new money, an eye for the old machine, and a television blizzard. No other media gimmick is as primary, then ease to on—especially if the Romanesque by nominating a "new" conservative—with a sign of friendly, usually pale, conservatism.

House Panel Buffs Nixon Supporters

Continued from Page 1
What would be the opposition's main theme?
A procedure parallel to that in the consideration of the article, Rep. William D. McClellan, offered a resolution of the House of Representatives, first proposed Wednesday Rep. Harold Donohue, D-N.Y., the revised article negating the powers of the office of President of the United States, Richard M. Nixon, in violation of his constitutional duties, as repeatedly engaged in conduct violating the constitutional rights of citizens, among the due and proper administration of justice and the use of lawful inquiries, or revealing the laws governing agencies of the executive branch and the purposes of these laws.

Support of McClellan's second article had the support of Rep. Robert McClellan, D-Mo., second-ranking Republican on the committee, who voted for article one. Rep. McClellan said:
"I realize there is no nice way to impeach a President of the United States. It seems to me really gets at the heart of the responsibility here. It directs attention to the President's constitutional and constitutional obligations. McClellan has said that he is to offer an impeachment article citing Mr. Nixon's refusal of his committee subpoenas, testimony, Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield's statements that the President is to begin formal planning a possible impeachment trial. We feel we have no choice but to lay preparations," Sen. Mansfield said before the meeting.

Nixon Needs Aides
On his first day back in Washington after a working vacation in California, Mr. Nixon directed his personal secretaries to begin formal planning a possible impeachment trial. We feel we have no choice but to lay preparations," Sen. Mansfield said before the meeting.

Indicts Connally

Continued from Page 1
to which Mr. Jacobson ally gave false answers were precisely phrased.
Judge Hart also received today's statements from the grand jury, second one to be impaneled in Watergate investigation.
An indictment charged that Jacobson, acting as a lobbyist or AMPLI, paid Mr. Connally sums of \$5,000 each for official acts performed by him, his recommendations in official capacity concerning increase in the federal milk support level to be fixed by secretary of agriculture, announced on March 25, 1972.
The 57-year-old former secretary reported that he had told investigators that Mr. Jacobson coached him and they talked seeking reversal of an administrative decision not to raise price supports. But Mr. Connally said his position ally was in favor of raising the price. He said that he expressed this view to other administration officials. He denied he was a leading force in President's ultimate decision increase milk price supports.

in Arkansas. A similar process may be under way this year in the South Carolina governor's race, where Charles Ravenel, a Harvard football star in the 1950s and then a Wall Street investment banker, has propelled himself to a runoff for the Democratic nomination. The Republican, meanwhile, have rejected retired Gen. William Westmoreland in favor of James Edwards, an old-guard state senator.

The Tennessee governor's race, in which 15 candidates are running for the two major-party endorsements in the primary Thursday, may yet fit the pattern. But Tennessee, which has seven Republicans in a 10-man congressional delegation, and where Republicans practice "new face" politics more adeptly than the Democrats, is not the formula Southern state.

Howard Baker Jr.'s triumph in 1966 as Tennessee's first Republican senator was followed by major party victories in 1970, Winfield Dunn, a Baker ally, defeated a liberal, John Hooker, for governor. Gov. Dunn cannot succeed himself. Lamar Alexander, 34, the emerging favorite for the Republican nomination, a lawyer with a short-boy look, is cast in the moderate mold of Sen. Baker and Gov. Dunn.

Two young Democratic millionaires have hired nationally known professionals to put saturation advertising on television. Yet in their own and other polls, they trail former Rep. Ray Blanton, an old-style rural politician from west Tennessee who lost much of the normally Democratic black and labor support when he ran against Sen. Baker in 1972.

The 12-man Democratic primary sounds less like a struggle for the party's soul than a scramble for a small plurality of the vote. Something between 40 and 65 per cent of the primary vote is considered "undecided."

The modern media politics of the two-party Tennessee has dissolved the old blocks that candidates might have built on; it has also done away with the issues—mainly race and money—that Tennessee politicians used to fight over.

There has been little polarization. Stan Snodgrass and Rodley Crockett, press secretary to former Gov. Buford Ellington, have split the old-line Democrats. Tom Wiseman, a former state treasurer, and Jimmy Power, the dentist-major of Waverly, have helped divide the middle Tennessee progressive vote.

The Nashville Times-Leader, a powerful voice of the Democratic liberal faction, has not endorsed anyone and may not. The state labor federation is not endorsing, either.

It is precisely the sort of setting, according to pollster Patrick Cadden, in which "new faces" media candidates have blossomed—a "soft" primary with a large amount of specific undecided. The Democratic "new faces" millionaires are both from east Tennessee, young, Jewish in their spending and inexperienced in government.

They are Franklin Hancey, 34, the head of a real-estate development company, who said he will spend nearly \$1 million of his own money on the primary, and Jake Bulcher, 38, an oil distributor and banker whose campaign emphasizes the candidate's personality rather than issues. Mr. Bulcher's slogan is: "The one choice, for change."

Episcopal Women Are Ordained as Priests

PHILADELPHIA, July 29 (AP)—Eleven women were ordained as Episcopal priests today, becoming the first of their sex to achieve that rank in the church's history.
At the Church of the Aurore, where the precedent-setting ceremony was held, bishops broke out among 2,000 worshippers when four priests stepped forward to state their opposition to the ordination based on church policy.
The Rev. Paul Washington, the pastor of the church, intervened to ask the congregation for respect.
The ordination of the 11 women, who come from seven states, was performed by three retired



OUTGOING TIDE—Vacationers crowd the port of Civitavecchia, Italy, as they await the ferry to Sardinia, a popular resort for Italians in the month of August.

Watergate Awakening in Wisconsin

Republican's Vote Surprises Nixon District

By Bradley Graham

LUXEMBURG, Wis., July 29 (UPI)—The Dutch were dancing in the streets of this northeastern Wisconsin village yesterday, parading along Main Street in their annual polka festival. Rep. Harold Froehlich had planned to be here.

But Rep. Froehlich—the freshman congressman who Saturday cast an anguished Republican vote to impeach the President—remained in Washington, contemplating the rest of the case against Mr. Nixon.

At weekend evening parties and picnics, the people of Wisconsin's 8th District expressed surprise that the Rep. Froehlich they knew as a tough, tradition-minded state assembly speaker had in the end opted for impeachment. Yet, they figured, if that's how he saw the case, then there must be something to it.

In this congressional district, GOP roots run deep, branching far north to the woodlands and the resort towns, and south and west to the affluent farmlands. The Fox River flows up the center and east through the district's populace centers of Green Bay and Appleton, servicing a valley of paper mills and assorted industrial plants.

Not Much Flax
"There's not much flax and most of the people are natives," said Green Bay Mayor Tom Atkinson. Sixty-one per cent of the district voted for Mr. Nixon in 1972.

High interest rates and inflated prices, an urban renewal project, bridge construction program and debate over the burning of refuse—these have been

Fifth French A-Test In Series Is Reported

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, July 29 (AP)—Prime Minister Norman Kirk said he believes that France set off another nuclear test bomb today at Mururoa Atoll.

It would be the fifth reported explosion in the current test series. The French government neither confirms nor denies any of the blasts.

First Article's Phrasing 'Straddles' Nixon's Role, Yale Expert Argues

NEW YORK, July 29 (AP)—The first article of impeachment, which the House Judiciary Committee approved Saturday, is too vague and unsatisfactory "in several strategic ways," a constitutional law expert said yesterday.

Charles Black Jr. of Yale Law School said the wording of the article "seems to me rather to straddle the question of Mr. Nixon's personal participation or express authorization of any of the particular acts named."

Mr. Black, who recently published what he called a handbook on impeachment, was interviewed on television. He criticized the phrasing of the article: "The means used to implement this course of conduct or plan have included one or more of the following." Such language is "not a very clear way to charge," Mr. Black said.

He offered no prediction on the outcome of the Nixon case but said his "favorite impeachable offense" was "the use of the tax system for the purpose of harassing one's political enemies. I don't care whether it's criminal or not, but it's a flagrant abuse of power."

the major concerns of the people of Green Bay in the last several months.
"Most of the people here weren't following impeachment," said John Rose, president of the largest bank in Green Bay. "Lots of people in Wisconsin felt they were removed."

Removed, that is, until the House Judiciary Committee went on TV and Rep. Froehlich, in his opening remarks, told the people back home: "I am deeply pained and troubled by some of the things I see."

The mail going to Rep. Froehlich's Washington office was split evenly for and against impeachment at the end of last week. But the President's supporters in this Wisconsin district appear to be wavering.

"They [the committee] are finally getting down to the nitty gritty," said Richard Shimek, a commander of the American Legion post in Appleton. "The majority of us are still not sure what is happening; we're not sure what is the right thing to do. But it seems they've got something on the guy."

The Appleton Post-Crescent, which has yet to take an editorial stand on impeachment, decided Saturday evening, after Rep. Froehlich's vote, that the time had come.

Nixon Is Said To Map Plan

Continued from Page 1
while the impeachment proceedings grind on. In these circumstances, they say, there would be a demand for a quick verdict. Some aides also believe that Democratic senators will become increasingly reluctant, as the 1976 election approaches, to remove Mr. Nixon, enabling Vice President Ford to run as an incumbent president.

In the coming fight on the House floor, the White House is relying on key help from the minority leader, Rep. John Rhodes of Arizona, who has not announced a position on impeachment, and on assistance from Vice President Ford.

Rep. Rhodes suggested yesterday that a full-scale television defense of President Nixon's conduct in office is the "only viable possibility" for Mr. Nixon to avoid impeachment by the House.

Rep. Rhodes said in a telephone interview that he would take his first formal head-count of House Republicans on impeachment this week. He conceded that Saturday's 27-11 Judiciary Committee vote for the first count of impeachment "is going to have some effect" in reducing House Republican support for Mr. Nixon.

Rep. Rhodes said he had not been asked for advice by Mr. Nixon, but "if he were to ask me, I don't know of anything I could tell him to do except to go on television and exhaustively explore and refute the evidence. That is the only viable possibility I see."

Rep. Rhodes indicated he had completed his review of the evidence and would "probably have something to say this week."

It is conceded in Republican circles that if Rep. Rhodes should come out against Mr. Nixon, it would not only guarantee impeachment but trigger broad public demand from other Republican leaders for Mr. Nixon's resignation.

Dragnet in Palermo

PALERMO, July 29 (Reuters).—A large-scale anti-crime operation here by carabinieri—paramilitary police—has resulted in the detention of 15 persons. A total of 2,102 others were charged and released pending trial for a variety of offenses.

Rep. William Cohen of Maine said his office received a threat this morning that he would be shot. Rep. Cohen said the threat was made by a man in a telephone call from Maine.

The congressman said he alerted the FBI but did not ask for extra protection at today's House Judiciary Committee session.

Rep. Thomas Railsback of Illinois said his staff received what he considered a threatening telephone warning that the congressman had better check his mail carefully.

Another of the six Republicans, Rep. Lawrence Hogan, said his campaign for governor of Maryland was severely damaged by his decision to vote for impeachment even though an early count showed mail running 1,180 to 780 in favor of the decision. Rep. Hogan said the theme of the opposition is that he has turned his back on the President.

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His Vote Is Significant

"Froehlich is conservative, thoughtful, and his vote is significant," editor John Torinus said. "We'll run something Monday which will say something like 'This is well and good. This is the constitutional process.'"

Support like that will be crucial to Rep. Froehlich in view of the tough campaign he faces this fall. He squeezed past a priest named Robert Cornell by 3,800 votes out of 302,000 in 1972, and Father Cornell has been running again ever since.

Father Cornell is a Green Bay favorite because he had the city's Catholic and because Rep. Froehlich, a Lutheran from Appleton, tried to direct contracts for a new university campus and broadcast stations away from Green Bay and toward Appleton during his 10-year tenure as a state assemblyman.

Don Zuidmuller, a district attorney who has been campaigning against Father Cornell for the Democratic nomination, also threatens Rep. Froehlich, for unlike Father Cornell, who has announced that he will not use impeachment as an issue, Mr. Zuidmuller has hit hard at Watergate and corruption in the Republican party.

TV for Campaign
Anticipating another tight race, Rep. Froehlich has already commissioned a professional film crew to tape several 30-second TV spots. His theme is constituent service.

Whether impeachment becomes a campaign issue forcing Rep. Froehlich to defend his vote remains to be seen. But so old friend and former law partner in Appleton explained that Rep. Froehlich made the only choice he could have.

"He's a man of tough moral principles," said County Judge Urban Van Susteren, a one-time campaign chief for Sen. Joe McCarthy, another Appleton favorite son. "I don't mean he's holy Harold. But there are certain things he just won't approve."

2 Threats Reported
WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP).—Two of the six Republicans who voted to recommend President Nixon's impeachment on telephone threats have been made on their lives. All six say that public reaction generally is favorable.

Rep. William Cohen of Maine said his office received a threat this morning that he would be shot. Rep. Cohen said the threat was made by a man in a telephone call from Maine.

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Undeclared Onondagas Cite 1794 Treaty
N.Y. Tribe Chases Whites Off Reservation

By Robert Jones

NEDROW, N.Y., July 29.—The Onondaga Indians have never recognized the transfer of power and recently won its point in a court battle involving the routing of a state highway through tribal land.

Although unconquered, they have not been spared the poverty and social ills of other Indians, but a treaty they signed with the United States in 1794 allowed them self-government, a right that the Western tribes lost after the 18th-century Plains wars.

Early last week, exercising some of those powers, they evicted about 30 white people who had married into the tribe and had been living on the reservation.

Large groups of warriors smashed doors, vandalized several homes, cut telephone lines and threatened families, containing white members. By the end of the week, all the non-Indians had fled.

A Test Case
The action is already being viewed as a test case by some federal officials. If the evictions are successful, the officials say, they could mark the beginning of an effort by other tribes to rid their land of the white man and his influence.

New York law enforcement officials generally concede that the tribe was acting within its rights. Even if it was not, they say, there is little the state can do for the evicted people.

The Pickering Treaty, signed by the United States and the Onondagas in 1794, granted to the tribe the right to maintain its own form of government, a system in which power rests with the eldest women, or clan mothers, of each of the 14 clans.

The clan mothers appoint a council of male chiefs to handle day-to-day business, but power remains with the women.

Although Congress, in 1948 and 1950, granted criminal and civil

jurisdiction over Onondaga affairs to New York, the tribe has never recognized the transfer of power and recently won its point in a court battle involving the routing of a state highway through tribal land.

The current dispute is far deeper than a legal argument between the tribe and the state. Sitting outside the Onondaga Council House, Chief Leon Shenandoah said the ousting of the whites was the beginning of the tribe's effort to rid itself of all vestige of white influence.

An elderly man with shoulder-length gray hair, Mr. Shenandoah is the Tah Da Dah Ho (principal chief) of the Onondagas and the fifth of other tribes that form the Iroquois Confederacy.

Although tiny compared to some Western reservations, much of the Onondaga land lies in the growth path of nearby Syracuse and its value has risen considerably in recent years.

See Speculative Attempt
Indeed, many families that were evicted this week believe the ousting was a crude attempt by Mr. Shenandoah and other chiefs to grab land. The ousted families believe they are the victims of a corrupt tribal government, which has abandoned traditional grievance procedures in favor of a "guided" rule.

Mr. Shenandoah concedes that Russell Means and other leaders of the American Indian Movement (AIM) have influenced the chiefs but claims that the evictions would have taken place in any case. He said his son, who had married a white, was also evicted.

The opaque legal situation has produced a paralysis among state and federal agencies caught between the tribe's claim of sovereignty and the evicted's complaints that they were denied due process.

Meanwhile, the American Civil Liberties Union and John Parker, an attorney from the Onondaga Neighborhood Legal Service

Agency, acting on behalf of the evicted families, Friday obtained a temporary restraining order barring the tribe from forcing whites off the reservation. If they returned to their homes, the agency said, they would be liable to appear before him on Aug. 5 to show cause why non-Indians should not be allowed to live on the reservation.

However, Mr. Shenandoah said the tribe did not recognize the state courts.

"If they think they have the power, let them show us the treaty that gives it," the aging chief said. His fellow chiefs nodded their agreement.

Is Not Hindered On the Economy

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP).—Kenneth Rush, President Nixon's economic coordinator, told a congressional committee today that he believes the threat of impeachment has not diminished the President's ability to exercise economic leadership.

The Congressional Joint Economic Committee's chairman, Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., said to Mr. Rush that it is realistic to predict that Mr. Nixon will be impeached by the House and compelled to stand trial in the Senate.

"How can he function economically in that seriously weakened state?" Sen. Proxmire asked as he opened the panel's discussion of the U.S. economy.

Mr. Rush replied that many presidents, including Mr. Nixon, have been able to conduct the business of their office while under "serious siege" from their critics.

Mr. Rush previously had invoked executive privilege to avoid appearing before congressional committees, citing what he said was the necessity of protecting his confidential communications with Mr. Nixon.

In a prepared statement, Mr. Rush said the Nixon administration's economic policies—based on fiscal and monetary restraint, budget cuts, no new controls or changes in the tax structure—are "widely recognized as the most reasonable approach available."

Rights Leader Assails Kennedy

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29 (UPI)—An apparent reference to Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., the executive director of the National Urban League tonight blasted "national political leaders" who "lead their prestige" to Alabama Gov. George Wallace.

Vernon Jordan Jr., in his keynote speech prepared for the opening session of the civil-rights 54th annual conference, called Gov. Wallace "the symbol of segregation," and added, "And for national political leaders to make pilgrimages to Alabama, to lend their prestige to his cause, and to publicly mention him as an acceptable candidate for national office, is something that verges on the obscene."

Sen. Kennedy went to Alabama in July 1973, to share an independence day speakers' platform with Gov. Wallace. He hailed the governor as the man with whom he shares "the spirit of America."

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The Soviet Ploy

The entry of the Soviet Union into the Cyprus muddle—by calling a meeting of the Security Council and sending an observer to the truce meetings in Geneva—may simply be a fishing expedition into troubled waters. After all, Moscow has not been happy about its sideline role in the Middle East and may look to Cyprus as a means of regaining some diplomatic initiative. But the form which Soviet intervention is taking carries a warning for all concerned in Cyprus.

From the outset of the Cypriot crisis, there have been mutterings in the Kremlin about "NATO circles" stirring up difficulties for the Cypriots to advance strategic ambitions. At first this was taken to reflect Soviet dislike of the Greek military regime and a new fondness for the Turks.

But after the Turks had become the strongest military presence on the island, the Soviet Union continued to call for the removal of all foreign troops from Cyprus, and the restoration of full independence to the island government (presumably that of Archbishop Makarios). But there are not only Greek and Turkish troops on Cyprus, there is also a UN contingent—and British air bases.

The British have sovereignty over those bases, and Cyprus is still, officially, a part

of the Commonwealth. But it would be consistent with Soviet policy to press for the removal of foreign bases, both in terms of Soviet appeals to the Third World of anti-colonialism, as well as of Moscow's strategic interests in the Mediterranean. It is the latter that would account for the propaganda emphasis placed upon NATO.

But NATO—including Turkey and Greece—has its own very definite strategic concern for the eastern Mediterranean. A Cyprus stripped of all foreign troops and installations would not only be a Cyprus without any international guarantees for the security of the inhabitants—against one another as well as against interference from abroad—but would be a kind of military vacuum in an area that is packed with tensions.

It is, therefore, of the greatest importance to all the parties directly involved in Cyprus to replace their differences with cooperation. This is necessary for the very urgent fact that continued friction holds serious possibilities for grave violence. But it is also essential if the Soviet Union is to be deprived of the opportunity to extend its already strong naval influence in that part of the world, at the expense of the rest of the countries that have rights there—including the elemental rights of Greece, Turkey and Cyprus itself.

The Detroit Ruling

How do you desegregate a black city, or a black school system? The question was put by the late U.S. District Judge Stephen J. Roth, in the course of presiding over the Detroit school case on which the Supreme Court ruled on Thursday. Judge Roth's own answer to his question was that you desegregate a citywide black school system by ordering it merged, in effect, with the predominantly white school systems of adjoining suburbs. His general concept was upheld by the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, but a majority of the Supreme Court has now vacated the Circuit Court's ruling and remanded the case for "further proceedings . . . directed to eliminating the segregation found to exist in Detroit city schools." In practical terms that means that a fairly limited degree of school integration will occur within the boundaries of the city of Detroit, and there is general speculation that such new racial mixing as takes place will promote further "white flight" and thus render the school system more racially one-sided than before.

The Supreme Court majority was aware of these prospective results, but it did not find them material to its own conclusion that no complicity in the discriminatory practices of the Detroit school board had been found on the part of the affected suburban school districts—and that the discriminatory actions of Michigan state school authorities did not account for the racial differences between the city and suburban schools. Thus:

" . . . an interdistrict remedy might be in order where the racially discriminatory acts of one or more school districts caused racial segregation in an adjacent district, or where district lines have been deliberately drawn on the basis of race. In such circumstances an interdistrict remedy would be appropriate to eliminate the interdistrict segregation directly caused by the constitutional violation. Conversely, without an interdistrict violation and interdistrict effect, there is no constitutional wrong calling for an interdistrict remedy."

Theoretically, in other words, the majority left open the possibility that a cross-district and/or cross-county desegregation plan along the lines envisioned by Judge Roth for the Detroit metropolitan area could be ordered by a federal court. But it also showed every intention of sticking very close to the shoreline of previous decisions in requiring that such far-reaching and comprehensive orders be issued only to remedy the effects of relevant illegal acts of discrimination perpetrated by the school authorities involved. This strikes us as sound policy and sound law. It should also be noted here that the dissenting justices, for the most part, also adhered to this principle. Their

disagreement rested mainly on their view that an amply sufficient showing of state responsibility for Detroit's plight had been made to justify Judge Roth's metropolitan solution.

It has been plain for some time now that the Supreme Court would begin to establish some limits and definitions in relation to the great urban area school cases—North and South—that are coming before the lower courts. Charlotte, Richmond, Denver—Detroit was not the first big city case to come before the high court, and it will probably not be the last. And although it does definitely create an outer limit to certain theories and practices that have found favor in a number of lower courts, it does not strike us as being so sweeping in scope or definitive in effect as some have pronounced it. There will, in other words, undoubtedly be further refinements and clarifications. What it does tell us fairly clearly, however, is that neither the Constitution nor the federal courts are going to be able to compel solutions to the problem of racial isolation in U.S. urban school systems in the way they could compel the dismantling of formally segregated schools in the wake of the Brown decision.

The day the Detroit decision came down, the legislators on Capitol Hill were still floundering with their posturing "anti-busing" legislation, still viewing the problem of dealing with the deprivations that flow from the great racial concentrations in U.S. inner cities as one of stopping all remedy and, simultaneously, improving their own images with their constituents by—to use a familiar word from another context—"out-segging" their political opposition. Can anyone believe that in the intervening two years since Judge Roth issued his order, the federal government has demonstrated any enthusiasm for trying to bring its influence to bear in a major way on the root problems that have condemned those children to inferior schools in Detroit? The mayor of Detroit, Coleman Young, in the aftermath of the court's decision, went to the heart of the matter. "The basic issue remains," he said, "and that is the problem of unequal educational opportunity, or racial discrimination and of insufficient money to provide our children with quality public education." He added: "That problem will not go away." That is the point, and no one should feel that the Supreme Court's rejection of massive interdistrict busing as a solution to Detroit's school troubles should be regarded as a solution in itself. Far from freeing local communities and government at every level from responsibility, the court's ruling, by implication, imposes new and urgent obligations on us all.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Historic Moment for America

Many in Europe and Asia have sometimes been driven to the view that Watergate has been played up unconsciously and that in any case an energetic American president, however infamous in some respects, might well be preferable to a milk-and-water moralist of the Woodrow Wilson type. It is indeed incontrovertible that the mass media in the United States have wrong the last

drops out of Watergate to the point of hysteria. Yet it is one of the basic features of the great free American republic that it is not only powerful but additionally holds fast to moral principles. The cataclysms of Nixon's second term may well prove in the final analysis to have been a process of self-purification rather than one of self-destruction.

—From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

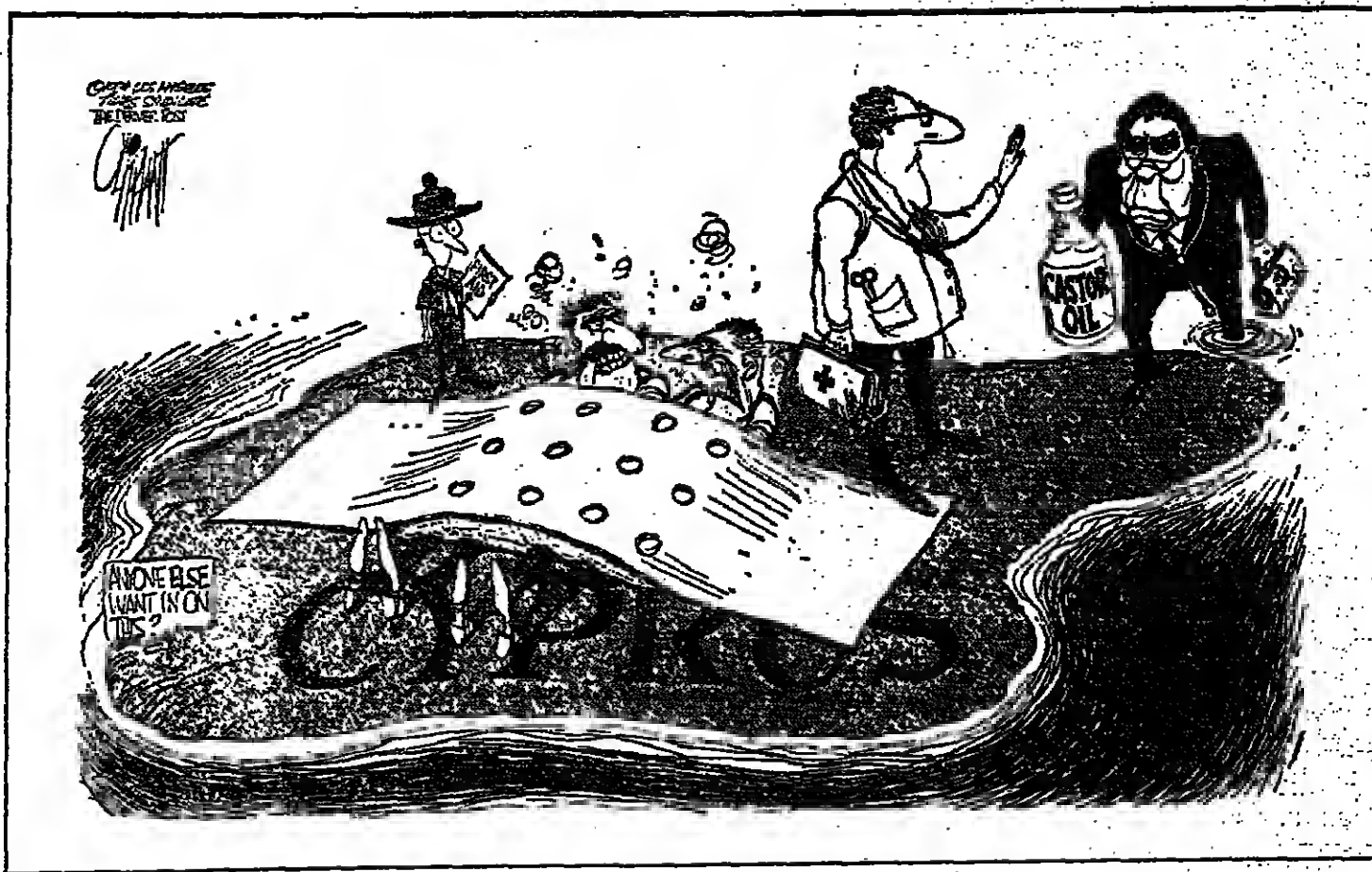
July 30, 1899

PARIS—Gen. Guzman Blanco, formerly President of the Republic of Venezuela, died in Paris on Friday evening, at his residence on Rue La Fayette, from the effects of a painful internal disease which had confined him to bed for the past three months. Gen. Blanco retained power for 17 years, from 1870 to 1887 at which date he was ousted.

Fifty Years Ago

July 30, 1924

LONDON—New legislation by the British Parliament to create an Ulster Boundary Commission is called for in the report of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, to which the interpretation of the boundary clause in the Anglo-Irish Treaty was referred by that government, according to a forecast of the findings available tonight.



Impeachment Issue: The People Do Govern

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON—When Rep. James R. Mann spoke, the room quieted to catch his low voice. Slowly, reflectively, he said he was troubled by attacks on the House Judiciary Committee.

"Do yet in the United States the people govern?" he mused. "I wonder if the people still want their elected representatives to fulfill their oath to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution. Do you want us to exercise the duty and responsibility of the power of impeachment . . . ?"

Mann was giving expression to a powerful feeling in that room: Something much larger than the person of Richard Nixon was at issue in the committee's debate. It was faith in Congress as democracy, in the constitutional system.

Profound Emotion

That feeling, that understanding was what made the roll-call vote on the first article of impeachment a moment of such profound emotion. It was impossible to be cynical as those 38 members of Congress, Americans not different from the rest of us, voted to impeach a President.

The committee's performance went a long way toward answering Mann's doubts. It was guileless at times, and tedious, and frustrating. But with all that it demonstrated that ordinary men and women can rise to a great occasion—can be trusted with the fate of a great country.

Beneficial

In what has happened in the committee room we can begin to see that Watergate may leave America a better country. A first beneficial effect is the restoration of belief in our political process, and especially in the legislative branch of government. For years the U.S. Congress has been an object of scorn among students of government. In its weakness, they fairly said, it had allowed the presidency to grow to imperial dimensions. In its corruption and cowardice it had made people despair of peaceful change through politics and turned them toward litigation or protest.

But now Congress is facing the heaviest of responsibilities with-

out flinching. It is correcting grave abuses of power—and doing so on its own, for once, without relying on the courts to save the Constitution. The system is working.

A second ground for hope in the post-Watergate future is that the episode has deepened our understanding of constitutional values.

Just a few years ago, such things as writapping and burglary in the name of national security might not have aroused much concern among many Americans, especially those calling themselves conservatives. After the misdeeds of this White House, people see that abuse of official power can threaten their own liberties, not just those of some alleged radical. Even Nixon's defenders on the Judiciary Committee deplored the abuses, arguing only that they were not tied to him.

Finally, the House committee

proceedings offer hope that we can bridge some of the divisions that have weakened and embittered this country in recent years—the divisions of region and class and race and ideology.

The role of the conservative Southerners on the committee was noteworthy in this regard. Mann of South Carolina, Walter Flowers of Alabama and Ray Thornton of Arkansas were among the most impressive speakers for impeachment on the Democratic side. M. Caldwell Butler of Virginia on the Republican.

Moderate Center

These men were significant because everyone knew that they were acting from no animus toward Nixon or his conservative policies. They were acting on principle, and they found themselves in the moderate center. It was a long way from the old Southern politics of racism and reaction.

There was an especially touching symbol in the relationship between these white Southern gentlemen and Barbara Jordan of Texas, a black woman who contributed one of the most remarkable impeachment speeches. She sat near Thornton and Flowers, and there was an impression of particular friendliness and mutual respect among them.

The hope for national healing as we purge ourselves of Watergate was the stronger as the committee acted because we could see the process at work. Even the leaders of the House, who were fearful of television in the committee proceedings, surely recognize now that it performed an essential civic function there and must do the same in the floor debate. There were mistakes, but they were the imperfections of humanity. To see the committee was to see ourselves as guardians of the Constitution, and that was strangely reassuring.

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All Thy Victories

By William Safire

WASHINGTON—President Nixon won three far-reaching and historic victories last week.

That statement will induce paroxysms of rage and laughter from most reasonable men, who have watched Nixon get poleaxed by the Supreme Court's order to turn over the remainder of the tangled tapes, and by the House Judiciary Committee's overwhelming desire to throw him out of office.

But in the long run ("In the long run, we are all dead," said Lord Keynes) history will record three events of the last week to have been overlooked but overriding:

First, the busing victory. The issue of "involuntary busing to achieve racial balance" in public schools was one of the great liberal versus conservative battles of our time. Liberals pointed to the good end of integration; conservatives pointed to the bad means of coercion, and the disruption of the neighborhood school. Nixon's position was "Brown was right and Green was wrong" that the decision to end enforced segregation was right and the decision to force integration was wrong.

Triumph

Each one of Nixon's four appointments to the court agreed with the President's basic position on busing. Throughout his first term, and despite considerable disagreement within his administration, Nixon sought to lead the court into an anti-busing stand. Last week, his philosophy triumphed, and the civil rights of a long-oppressed minority were at last checked by a judicial recognition of the civil rights of the majority.

Second, the victory of "Nixonomics." When Nixon entered office, his economic policy was mildly conservative. The way to move from a wartime economy to a peacetime economy without soaring unemployment was to gradually restrain demand and encourage production, choosing a middle way between government controls and laissez-faire unconcern.

When worldwide inflation and the threat of recession at home in an election year caused Nixon to abandon his economic faith, he took the road urged upon him by Democratic economists and editorial writers—"bold, decisive action"—and succeeded only in proving that price and wage controls in peacetime cause shortages and aggravate the causes of inflation.

Last week, he returned to the faith—the "unpopular" course—with no easy face, with belittling on the budget, with irritatingly high interest rates—and condemned his own "discredited patient medicine of wage and price controls." He made the right decision on economic policy, expressed it in a conservative and straightforward speech, without thrills and frills, and will have to wait for years before an unhappy public admits that the narrow chasm between inflation and recession requires steady sacrifice.

Confidentiality

The third, and to him the most important victory, was in the first clearcut assertion by the Supreme Court that the confidentiality of a president's discussions was "constitutionally rooted."

Before that decision, the President withheld a promise of confidentiality for two reasons: One,

noted here, was to gain public credit for respecting the court's decision. The other was to give the chief justice some bargaining chips within the court. Nobody wanted a confrontation; if Nixon had been given nothing on principle, there might have been one; and so, as a face-saver to history, the court gave the President a principle of what Nixon likes to call "executive privilege."

This was widely seen as handing a victim an aspirin on his way to the guillotine. But in the Pentagon papers decision, which the press interpreted as a great victory, the court spelled out an ominous ground for prior restraint of publication; in the same way, while saying that general release of privilege did not outweigh the need for evidence in criminal trials, the court handed future presidents powers that more than make up for last week's publicized restraint.

Ghost of Nixon

Future presidents, with the ghost of Nixon nodding approvingly over their shoulders, will take the court's decision to mean that a "need to protect military, diplomatic or sensitive national security secrets" gives the chief executive the privilege of withholding anything—anything—from even the in-camera inspection of a federal judge.

Anybody who thinks that is not a victory for Nixon is allowing impeachment fever to cloud his judgment. As Tom Wicker was the first to observe, the decision provides an umbrella for "a huge proportion of presidential activities." Nixon's whole life has shown that the obvious loser can turn out to be the ultimate winner. Unlike his other two victories of last week, which were triumphs of realism and good sense, his winning of national security privilege is a dark victory.

All of which is why the President is not so crazy to detect silver linings in the events of the last seven days, even though pessimists can point out that for every silver lining there is a large, black cloud.

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High Court And Busing A Viewpoint

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON—Liberals and other optimists gaze at argument and muse: "What problems can we solve with this powerful machine?" Conservatives, other pessimists squint at argument and worry: "What problems will this rough beast call?"

The Supreme Court's decision in the Detroit busing case prudently conservative. It imposed an important inhibition on government's most unwhimsical problem-solvers, the courts. For a while now the courts have held that a constitutional principle—de jure segregation—when there is proof that racial composition of a school is the intended result of government decisions. In such cases of try to fashion remedies in accordance with the Constitution's "equal protection" provision.

But in its Detroit ruling, the Supreme Court virtually barred courts from ordering remedial busing of students between city and suburbs.

In 1972, a judge ruled that Detroit School Board had adopted policies that had "the most probable and actual effect of continuing separation of the races." The judge believed that the board's policy would "accelerate white flight from city" so he concluded that would be proper to order a district city-suburban busing.

Such busing would have involved 800,000 students and would have unbalanced Detroit's school population (64 per cent black) with the school population of suburban districts (90 per cent white).

Chief Justice Warren B. speaking for a five-man majority said courts have no constitutional power to remedy one district's segregation by imposing on districts that have been shown to have complied with the law. He remanded city-suburban busing only to be ordered when their proof that state or suburban remedies have adopted policies that were segregative in effect, and were a "statalist" cause of the isolation of blacks in the inner city.

Other Problems

The chief justice said: "Endlessly apart from the practical and other serious problems attending large-scale transportation of students, the consolidation would give rise to a variety of other problems in financing and operating this new system, including problems of the authority of elected school boards."

Justice Potter Stewart, concurring, said there is no evidence that "white and Negro students within Detroit who other would have attended school together were separated by act of the state or its subdivision."

Justice Stewart added: "Since the mere fact of different racial compositions in different districts does not imply or constitute a violation of the equal protection clause in absence of a showing that disparity was imposed, fostered or encouraged by the state or political subdivisions, it follows that no interdistrict violation was shown in this case."

And there is no constitutional power to impose an interdistrict remedy where there is no interdistrict violation.

In a dissent, Justice Thurgood Marshall argued that the Supreme Court's "thrust its instrumentality, the Department of Education, is culpable for Detroit's problems, and has an affirmative duty to eliminate 'all vestiges of discrimination' there."

Justice Marshall seems believe that this must involve elimination of predominantly black schools in Detroit. He does not think this can be done without drawing on the white urban school population, and probably is right.

But the court's ruling means that until there is a showing of "substantial" state or suburban complicity in inner city isolation, there will be no suburban busing. Thus it is tant that for the foreseeable future, there will be many predominantly black schools in inner cities where the school populations are predominantly black. That is a problem. But the court's ruling recognizes that constitutionally limited government, including the courts, not simply assert whatever power seems necessary for the solution of a problem.

The ruling also recognizes that some problems are less than the solutions they seem require.

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High And New Search for Dracula's Skeleton

By Malcolm W. Browne

SNAGOV ISLAND, Romania, July 29 (UPI)—The search for the headless skeleton of Dracula, long missing from his tomb here, may begin next year in a fresh excavation beneath the floor of Snagov Chapel.

Such a development would be as interesting to fans of vampire fiction as to archaeologists and historians. Perhaps the greatest beneficiary would be the Romanian government, for which Dracula ranks as an important national asset.

The location of Dracula's bones would settle old controversy among scholars regarding a somewhat obscure period of Romanian history during the Byzantine period.

Prince Vlad of Wallachia, who lived from 1431 to 1476, used the nickname Dracula, and his name stuck. His father's name was Dracul, meaning dragon or devil, and Dracula means son of a dragon or devil.

But Dracula was also given a nickname by which he is much better known in Romania today—Vlad Tepes, meaning Vlad the Impaler. Sixteenth-century accounts describe him as having had scores of thousands of persons slaughtered most by slow impalement on upright stakes. Even by contemporary Byzantine standards, he was considered an extraordinarily sadistic and blood-thirsty tyrant.

Dracula is supposed to have died at the age of 45 in one of his many battles with the Turks, who carried off his head on a spike for public display in Constantinople. The rest of his body is believed to have been taken by Romanian Orthodox monks to their monastery here at Snagov, a wooded island about a mile long in a large lake 15 miles north of Bucharest.

He is believed to have been buried under a heavy stone slab set in the floor directly in front of the chapel altar, possibly so as to facilitate prayers for his exceptionally troubled spirit.

In 1931, Snagov Island was extensively excavated and many skeletons were found, some buried upright where they had been impaled, but in the grave supposedly belonging to Dracula, only ox bones and some very old Romanian artifacts were found.

Another unmarked grave near the door of the chapel contained human bones, some scraps of red silk clothing and some jewelry bearing the emblem of Dracula, all of which were taken to the Bucharest Historical Museum, from which they mysteriously disappeared. One theory is that the body was disturbed by Dracula's enemies at one time and moved from the altar to the second grave. The disappearance of the bones and ornaments from the museum has not been explained.

The latest theory was described by Sebastian Buchiu, 27, a theological student who, with two monks, lives on Snagov Island.

"The new thinking," he said, "is that Vlad Tepes is really still down there, but deeper than they dug before. The grave at the top with the animal bones may have been intended to divert and discourage grave robbers from the real grave, which perhaps lies just under it. That principle was used to conceal some of the tombs in Egypt, too."

"We understand that the government intends to initiate a major archaeological search here next year, and then perhaps we shall know."

In summer, the Snagov Lake area is a popular resort, but the island is a lonely site. There is still folklore about a sunken church under the lake, and the rising of Dracula's ghost from its murky depths.



15th-century portrait of Dracula.

Obituaries

Erich Kaestner, 75, German Writer

MUNICH, July 29 (UPI)—Erich Kaestner, 75, satirist, social critic and author, whose "Smil and the Detectives" was translated into 27 languages, died early today in a Munich hospital.

Mr. Kaestner won world fame with his children's tale about a boy, Smil, who on his first trip to a big city traps a thief with the help of new friends. The book came out in 1930, illustrated by cartoonist Walter Trier. It was produced on the stage and was filmed the following year.

A liberal humanist, Mr. Kaestner attacked, and "absorbed" the "Nazi movement" in the early 1930s.

"Politically Unreliable"

Branded "undesirable" and "politically unreliable" by the Nazi authorities, Mr. Kaestner stood in the crowd on May 10, 1933, and witnessed the burning of his books.

Time and again the Nazis tried to enlist Mr. Kaestner for

propaganda purposes, but he refused, and twice, in 1934 and 1937, he was detained by the Gestapo. But he was soon released.

After the war, Mr. Kaestner settled in Munich, where he served as an editor of the Neue Zeitung, which had been licensed by the American military government, and founded a magazine for young people.

Brig. Gen. Ray A. Dunn, WASHINGTON, July 29 (UPI)—Retired Brig. Gen. Ray A. Dunn, 80, a pioneer in aviation and veteran of both world wars, died Saturday in McLean, Va.

During World War II, Gen. Dunn organized the 6th Provisional Troop Carrier Command in England in 1942 and later commanded troop carrier units in the invasions of North Africa and Sicily, in the Italian campaign and in the Pacific.

Dr. Alexander F. Tur, MOSCOW, July 29 (UPI)—Dr. Alexander F. Tur, 79, head of the Leningrad Pediatric Institute, died Wednesday, according to Saturday's Leningradskaya Pravda, which reached here today.

A member of the Academy of Medical Sciences, Dr. Tur attended numerous pediatric congresses abroad and was the author and editor of many works on his specialty.

Ernest Milton, LONDON, July 29 (UPI)—Ernest Milton, 84, whose stage characterization in Shakespeare and other serious drama made him one of the world's leading actors in the 1920s and 1930s, has died, associates announced.

Mr. Milton, a native of San Francisco, made his New York

debut in 1913 and joined London's Old Vic company after World War I, playing Hamlet and Shylock.

Manuel G. Zamora, MANILA, July 29 (AP)—Former Ambassador Manuel G. Zamora, 70, who was recipient of several decorations from different heads of state, died Saturday of a heart attack. He served as presidential protocol officer.

Error Leads To Killing of 80,000 Calves

BRUSSELS, July 29 (UPI)—An American firm said today that one of its branches committed a "shipping error" that has led to the slaughter of thousands of calves in Italy, the Netherlands and France.

At least 50,000 Italian calves, 30,000 Dutch calves and an unknown number in France have been destroyed since it was discovered that they were accidentally fed a Dutch-made artificial milk containing mercury.

"It is correct that due to a shipping error our British company sent the ingredient (containing mercury) to our company in the Netherlands," Arthur Shore, public relations director for CPC Europe, formerly Corn Products Corp., said.

A Dutch firm, Trouw and Co., has said it supplied the poisoned milk powder using an ingredient supplied by CPC-UK, the British branch of CPC, through CPC SAS van Gent in the Netherlands.

Specialty Product

A statement issued by Mr. Shore said that, instead of an ingredient meant to be added to animal feed, "a specialty product, formulated with a mercury-based compound, phenyl-mercuric acetate, and used as a preservative against fungus," was sent.

A spokesman for Trouw said the poisoned ingredient arrived in the containers usually used for the feed ingredient. Trouw mixed the ingredient—50 tons of it—into "several thousand tons" of feed and shipped it to markets in the Netherlands, Italy and France. At the same time, Mr. Shore said, "smaller and more diluted" amounts were sent out by CPC itself to markets in Denmark, Sweden, the Netherlands and Belgium.

The mistake was detected after calves became ill after drinking the milk. Government ministers moved in and the Dutch Agriculture Ministry analyzed the milk powder.

Dutch health authorities informed governments where the powder had been exported. Some of the feed was caught before sale.

Mr. Shore said CPC's insurance underwriters were trying to determine liability in the case. All feed shipped by CPC to Sweden and Denmark has been recovered and quarantined, Mr. Shore said. But some shipped to Belgian markets has not yet been found, he said.

The Dutch Agriculture Ministry said the mercury level in the powder is below the level allowed by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization but warned that mercury can accumulate in meat. A ministry spokesman said, however, that "the dangerous meat will never reach the public at home or abroad."

Bayer reports



Claudia, 9 years old, must be able to enjoy clean water in the future.

Progress in Facts and Figures

Progress to Bayer means both solution of today's tasks and preparation for tomorrow's challenges. We fight disease in all parts of the world, help to increase agricultural production and to protect harvests. Our chemical products further new concepts in automotive design and architecture. Paints and fibers embellish our homes. All these activities are our contribution to progress, not at the expense of man's environment.

During the past ten years we spent DM 1.2 billion on operating costs and we invested DM 600 million in the conservation of the environment. For research and development our Company allocated DM 2.8 billion during the same period. These investments are for the benefit of today and for the future of all our children.

Claudia, nine years old, from Cologne, Germany, must be able to enjoy the pleasures of clean water in her future. Obviously, we cannot restore a completely unspoiled nature to her, but we can and are actively contributing to make her tomorrow a cleaner and healthier one.

Major tasks change from generation to generation, and today we must also solve the problems inherited from the hectic industrial development of the past. This is the prime objective of Bayer's 143,400 staff members active in five continents. Only a structurally sound company can hope to surmount the demands of today's industrialized society. Our earnings ensure a progressive development and this helps to secure the jobs of our employees.

1973 in Brief

- Total investment in the fields of "Bayer World" amounted to DM 1.2 billion (e.g. for increased productive capacity, a more extensive product range and a strengthening of our world-wide competitive edge).
- Funds for research and development were increased by 11% over the previous year. "Bayer World" accounted for DM 606 million and Bayer AG for DM 413 million. Products resulting from Bayer's research during the past years contributed greatly to the Company's overall success.
- Profit after tax increased by 20% reaching DM 399 million for Bayer AG. "Bayer World" achieved a 20% improvement for a total of DM 565 million.
- A total of DM 196 million were transferred to the reserves, of these DM 93 million were allocated by Bayer AG. These reserves help to reinforce the Company's future.
- The Annual General Meeting, held on July 3, 1974, voted a dividend of DM 6.00 per share (par value DM 50.00) for 1973. With this decision the dividend again reached the level of 1971.

Raw material and energy supply problems create new challenges. Our Company's corporate strength enables us to face future developments with confidence. Already, our performance during the first few months of 1974 has justified our positive assessment.

Financial Statements of Bayer AG and Consolidated Financial Statements of "Bayer World" (extracts expressed in DM million)

Balance Sheets as at 31st. December 1973		Assets		Liabilities	
		Bayer AG	Bayer World	Bayer AG	Bayer World
Tangible fixed assets	3,131	6,711	Capital stock	1,910	1,910
Investments in affiliated companies	2,055	769	Reserves, special items having partly the character of reserves	2,260	2,353
Other financial assets	135	265	Profits received from consolidated companies, earned prior to 1973	—	66
Inventories	1,083	3,228	Minority interest	—	884
Receivables for goods sold and services rendered	1,249	2,539	Provisions for pensions	679	867
Other items	252	386	Other provisions	254	647
Liquid assets	717	1,297	Convertible debentures	591	887
Balance of consolidation	—	324	Other long-term liabilities	1,329	3,525
			Other liabilities	1,294	4,100
			Balance-sheet profit	306	265
				8,623	15,510

Profit and Loss Accounts for 1973

	Bayer AG	Bayer World
Sales	7,793	14,663
Materials and other expenses not shown separately	4,194	7,896
Income from affiliated companies and other earnings	3,599	6,767
	379	355
Personnel costs, including pensions	3,878	7,122
Depreciation	2,149	4,102
Interest expenses	769	1,168
Taxes on income and property	187	544
	474	742
Year's net earnings	399	566
Allocations to reserves	93	93
Bayer AG	—	103
Consolidated companies	—	105
Minority interest in profit	—	—
Balance-sheet profit	306	265

For more detailed information about Bayer, please write to: Bayer AG, PR-Department, D-5080 Leverkusen or contact any Bayer company.

Bayer Aktiengesellschaft
Leverkusen
Germany

Cass Elliott, Singer, Dies At 33 in U.K.

LONDON, July 29 (UPI)—"Mama" Cass Elliott, 33, the rotund pop singer formerly with "The Mamas and the Papas" group, died tonight, apparently by choking on a ham sandwich, a doctor said.

"I think the post mortem tomorrow will probably show that he died as a result of choking on sandwich while lying in bed," Dr. Anthony Greenburg said at news conference.

But he added that she "was a very big lady" and a heart attack was possible.

Miss Elliott was 5 feet 5 inches tall and weighed 325 pounds. The body of Miss Elliott was recovered by her English secretary, Dot MacLeod, 23, who went to the singer's Mayfair apartment when she did not answer a telephone call.

Miss Elliott was in bed. Her husband sat on a bottle of wine and a ham sandwich were on a bedside table.

She had been appearing at the London Palladium and was due to start a tour of Britain.

"Monday, Monday"

"Mama" Cass was the most unusual member of "The Mamas and the Papas," which soared to fame with the hits "Monday, Monday" and "California Dreamin'." The other members were Michelle Gulliam, John Phillips and Denny Doherty.

When the singing group broke up in 1968, Miss Elliott launched a career as a solo singer, appearing first at Caesar's Palace in Las Vegas at a reported salary of \$50,000 a week. She became a familiar figure on television, singing modern blues melodies and sometimes joking about her bulk.

She once remarked about her weight: "I didn't develop a sense of humor as a defense for being heavy. I've always had a weight problem. I simply learned that's the way I am and so I live with it."

She was born Cassandra Elliott in Baltimore and grew up in Virginia and Maryland. At 19 she went to New York to try for a career, working in a few small parts and getting a role in touring company of "Music on 44th Street."

Nepal Says Raids On Tibet Aided By Big Powers

KATAMANDU, Nepal, July 29 (AP)—Bahadur Shrestha, the Nepalese interior minister, charged today that "some powerful countries" have assisted Tibetan refugees mount raids on their Chinese-occupied homeland from Nepal.

"We don't want to single them out on the basis of available proof," Mr. Shrestha said. He also said the refugees called Khampan fall into two categories: Those who came straight from Tibet after the 1959 flight from India of the Dalai Lama, their religious and national leader, and those who came later by way of south India "equipped with arms and a communications system."

The Nepalese government has given the Tibetans until Wednesday to surrender their arms and register with authorities. So far 4,000 have done so, but many arms remain hidden, Mr. Shrestha said.

Nepal has cracked down on the refugees because of fears the raid may upset China and because it says the guerrillas were disrupting life in border-area Nepalese villages.

38 Filipinos Arrested

MANILA, July 29 (AP)—Intelligence agents have arrested 38 local Communist party officials on charges of trying to overthrow the government, the Philippine News Agency reported.



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Woman Satchmo Left Behind

By Leonard Feather

NICE—What was long known unofficially to everyone is now a State Department-authenticated fact: Lucille Armstrong is a messenger of goodwill, even as her Satchmo was himself.

She is spending the rest of July and half of August on a State Department-sponsored tour. Following a week as guest of honor at the Nice Jazz Festival, she has set off for Bucharest, Prague, Budapest and Warsaw.

"I'm even busier now than I was when Louis was alive," she says. "This tour is unusual, because the State Department told me I could go wherever in the world I wanted, and without any specific duties or assignments. As soon as it's known that I'm coming to some city, all kinds of things just seem to start happening."

"I chose these Eastern European countries because the interest in Louis is particularly strong there and I still receive a tremendous amount of mail."

That Mrs. Satch is much more

than a professional widow became immediately evident on the New York-Nice plane, when she passed down the aisle offering cheerful conversation and champagne to the musicians. An attractive, chubby, articulate woman, she has a natural capacity for making friends.

Why, as the very wealthy widow of Louis Armstrong, has she not taken the easy way out into retirement?

"I could never sit back and do nothing. People ask me whether I'm not fed up with being involved in the world of jazz after almost 30 years with Louis listening to it every night. They don't realize that I was a jazz nut before I met him. In fact, I was a musical Armstrong fan, never dreaming that I would meet and eventually marry him. I've always loved music."

In the background During the years when Armstrong was the worker, his wife was a careful observer in the background, perceiving his total, versatile impact, the exchange of warmth and love between him and his audiences. (As far back as 1932, 10 years before their marriage and long before there was a Voice of America to foster interest in U.S. cultural affairs, Armstrong was on his first triumphal overseas tour.)

Asked whether she had observed that the antagonism between various jazz factions now seemed to have disappeared, Lucille Armstrong said: "I don't think there ever were any real antagonisms, at least not on Louis's part. He simply didn't want to change his style. When people thought there was a war between him and the beboppers, Pops and Dizzy Gillespie actually were the closest of friends."

"To me, Louis, with his love of the art and all its masters, was like a Beethoven, a Bach, a Liszt. His theories and methods of interpretation are going to be taught more and more in schools as part of music appreciation classes. After all, where would anyone be in jazz but for Pops's influence? Everyone began playing a Louis type of thing before they got into their own bag."

Lucille Armstrong, now on tour of Eastern Europe for the U.S. State Department.

That this sense of Armstrong's place in history is felt worldwide can be deduced from the requests for information, autographs and memorabilia that are a part of her every day. "If I gave in to the public completely, I'd be stripped of every element he ever had. So I mainly send out his pictures, with my autograph, and of course it's costing a fortune as the small rates keep on rising. But it's a small price to pay and I do it gladly."

Armstrong kept a very orderly collection of the testimonials, keys to cities, plaques from maga-

zines and gold "Baby" statuettes from the years when Esquire ran its annual polls. Of particular value is the collection of tapes on which he worked during his last years at the Long Island home where his widow still lives. "I've got about 5,000 tapes of Louis—many of them with his own comments as well as the music. He made a special point of reminding me that one day these would be particularly valuable, that I should always hold on to them and never let them out of my sight."

Los Angeles Times.

THE ART MARKET: Proof That Quality Doesn't Always Sell

By Soureo Melikian

LONDON (H.T.)—Almost every day brings new evidence that the art market may have reached a turning point. Prices are leveling off in categories that were skyrocketing during the past five years. Most significant, humbling prices now affect works of art of very high order, shattering the cherished conviction of many professionals that "quality always sells."

That was spectacularly proved last week when three splendid clocks by Thomas Tompion, possibly Britain's most admired 18th-century clockmaker, were laid on the block at Sotheby's. All failed to sell.

The first of these, a small veneered ebony quarter-repeating bracket clock (25.5 centimeters high), was bought in at £14,000. Yet on March 18 a "very similar clock," as Sotheby's catalogue took

care to emphasize, "the work . . . throughout of the same fine quality and the engraving from the same hand" had made £36,000. It carried the signature "Graham London" and was numbered 272, while the clock bought in on Monday was No. 270 of Thomas Tompion's workshop.

Soon after came "A fine and early veneered Dutch striking clock" (32 centimeters high), again signed by Tompion. This clock had sold at Sotheby's on Oct. 15, 1973, for £26,500. On Monday it was bought in at £16,000.

In case anyone was comforting himself with the thought that an object auctioned at short intervals never sells well, the next lot was there to snatch away his illusions. This clock, the property of Prudence Craig, was new on the market. Nevertheless the "fine and rare veneered ebony quarter-repeating bracket clock" (36 centimeters high) failed to sell. It was bought in at £12,000.

Phillips's Sale

At Phillips's, also last week, an entirely different category, Victorian painting, which underwent the most spectacular boom of all in the past five years, fared pretty badly too. There were, among others, two paintings by David Roberts. While a view of a street in Verona brought £8,800, a view of Venice had to be bought in at £4,400. In both cases expectations were considerably higher.

A landscape by Frederick William Watts was another failure, going back to its owner at £2,300. All told, however, the sale was satisfactory thanks to the much cheaper works, well below the £2,000 mark. This is, in my view, highly revealing. The £2,000-and-over Victorian picture is bought not for pleasure but investment, or to be accurate, speculation. Speculators are stepping out of the market, leaving the floor to the other people—those who have always been buying art and take a cooler view.

Another auction of 19th-century silver clarified things further. Anthony Phillips, Christie's 29-year-old expert on Victorian silver, claims it was a success. He points out that the overall figure of sold items, "just over £61,000," is the highest ever. But that of course means nothing. It is simply due to the large number of lots, 198, many of which included several objects. The few pieces that sold well were within the £1,000 limit. For instance, a William IV circular bowl by D.C. Rait (27.5 centimeters in diameter and weighing 62 ounces) fetched £1,000. It had a rich decoration of applied twisted, shellwork and roses on a matted ground, incorporating cartouches, one of which had a presentation inscription dated 1835. It was bought under a pseudonym for the Italian market, which has absorbed a great many pieces of Victorian silver in recent years.

An Inkstand

Pieces with a special interest in the £300-500 bracket also sold well. A typical case was a large Victorian inkstand, the raised sides and back pierced with scrolling foliage. In the center, two silver-mounted glass pots were engraved with a coat-of-arms and presentation inscription to "Hallam, Lord Tennyson, KCMG, Governor of South Australia from the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York," dated 1901. The 51-ounce piece carrying the 1899 hallmark of Elkington and Co., was knocked down at £360, slightly over the estimate, because it will eventually go to the Australian market. But seconds before, a very fine circular silver by Paul Shorr, weighing 85 ounces and dated 1877, sold for exactly the same price to London dealer J.

MUSIC IN TRIESTE

An Austrian Legacy: Operettas

By William Weaver

TRIESTE (H.T.)—In Trieste you are constantly reminded that this border town was under Austrian domination until the end of World War I.

The Austrians left some welcome traditions behind, and one of these is surely reflected in the local love of music. Trieste has a handsome opera house, the Teatro Verdi, with an unusually long and varied season. In the summer, when the Verdi is closed, its orchestra and chorus move to the air-conditioned, spacious Politeama Rossetti, where the Verdi's management and the city's tourist board present a festival of operetta. Again, the popularity of operetta in Trieste is probably the only city in Italy where the works of Lehar and Kalman Strauss and Stolz are given annually, and given well.

Italian Work

The festival also includes Italian operettas, such as Giuseppe Pietri's "La Donna Ferda," which opened last Friday. First performed in 1923, this operetta has had an uneven history. After a triumphant success, it was made into a film, but then the puritan morality of Fascist days caused it to be virtually banned. Now that the story is told by a woman, the new heroine wants to become a "lost woman," because she thinks this means living well and having fun. Though she

goes to Rome and actually becomes a singer, she retains her innocence and her naïveté, and also gets her strayed fiancé back again in the end.

The Revival

Pietri's music is sweet and professional, if not often memorable. Trieste has given it, however, a memorable revival. Daniela Meneghini Massuccato (who this year sang Susanna in Mozart's "Figaro" at La Scala) is a witty, witty Doretta, with tenor Ugo Benelli—another familiar artist from the opera house—as her feckless, but penitent young man. The young comic actor Sandro Massimini, as Calisto, a tutor who becomes a variety artist, really carries—or steals—the show. His simple-minded, yet inventive clowning, is in perfect keeping with the designers' careful reconstruction of a past era. Sebastiano Soldati designed the countless colorful costumes, and Pasquale Grassi was responsible for the many sets (his huge drawing room for a grande cocotte is a masterpiece). Gino Landi created the choreography and staged the work with irresistible brio. Francesco Maria Martini conducted the opera house orchestra, which played at its vigorous best.

Also in the current Politeama repertory is Benatzky's classic "White Horse Inn." Again Massuccato turns in a fine comic performance, matched by another experienced Italian comedian, Kaim Pandolfi. Later in the summer a revival of Kalman's "Countess Maritza" will complete this well-managed, thoroughly delightful festival.

THE ART MARKET: Proof That Quality Doesn't Always Sell



Sculptural group of Balfour and Bothwell, illustrating Scott's tale, was sold at Christie's for £3,600—to the same firm of dealers that made the work in 1831.

lection of British silver in the world, does not have such an early example.

Even more telling, however, was the low price of a major sculptural group in the sale, a fighting scene dated 1831. "It staggers me," said Shirley Bury, "because it is incredibly early for a free standing sculptural group with no functional purpose. I regarded it as a Victorian phenomenon not a Regency phenomenon." The group (weighing 350 ounces) carries the signature of Robert Garrard.

It illustrates, according to the inscription on the base, a "Combat Between Balfour of Borlase and Sergeant Bothwell," vide "Tales of My Landlord—Old Mortality," Vol. 2, P. 130—a reference to Walter Scott's novel published in 1816.

The earliest group known previously was made in the 1840s—also by Garrard. The price of £3,600 was paid by Garrard, the silver dealers who are still in business 130 years or so later. It is about 40 per cent of what one might have expected in October last year.

There is widespread concern among dealers because the pattern of lowering prices may be observed in every auction house and in every category of the art market from the old well-established values to the recently promoted ones. So far I regard this as a healthy phenomenon. The prices are simply reverting to the level of, say, 1968-1970. I believe they will go down much further in some categories, particularly in the handicrafts and ceramics, where investors in art decide to sell their goods to get needed cash. This is already beginning to happen.

Around the London Galleries

A Tribune to Ben Nicholson, Crane Kallman Gallery, 178 Brompton Road, London, SW3, to Aug. 10.

Ben Nicholson, "the man who has redrawn the map of English painting," as John Russell has rightly remarked, was 80 in April. As a birthday tribute, his friend Andras Kalman has mounted a beautiful retrospective of two dozen works, mostly oils, ranging from a famous unorthodox still life of "Flowers" of 1923 to the wonderfully evocative abstract "Lago Maggiore" of 1968.

Patricia McAllister, Alvin Gallery, 9/10 Grafton Street, London, W1, to Aug. 18.

Under the title "Perennial as the Grass," the sculptor presents a new series of bronze chiefly concerned with the female face and form. An especially interesting new series is that in which a girl with a hand mirror is represented not as a double but as a triple image.

Colin Thoms, Drian Galleries, 5/7 Portchester Place, London, W2, to Aug. 18.

In semi-abstract terms, and using a large range of subdued and misty colors, Colin Thoms, who is past president of the Society of Scottish Artists, brings forth a number of whimsical ideas in this, his first London one-man show.

Prints, Drawings and Sculpture, Swiss Cottage Library, Swiss Cottage, London, NW3.

A group of young local artists show an anthology of their recent work in the main course of the Swiss Cottage Library. They include the text and collage illustrations to Alan Watt's "Taboo Against Knowing Who You Are" by John Phillips; geometrical etchings and aqua-

tints by Philippa Gray; decorated mirrors by Kumar Varma; grainy woodcuts by Nelly Pryor and Ian Mortimer; and elegant drawings—some by Paul Gilbey, inspired by Scott Lidgett, classical by Carolyn Harrison.

Gouaches, Watercolors, Drawings, Marjorie Farr Gallery, 20 Kings Road, Chelsea, London, SW3, to Aug. 31.

Ten British and two French artists are represented in this major show. The school of Paris is highlighted by two still life by Hayden and a pen-drawn landscape by Léger; Elisabeth Frink with sculpture as well as lithographs and drawings; Ivon Hitchens by line drawings; and Moore, Sutherland, William Roberts, Ben Nicholson, Nolan, Anne Redpath, Piper and Pasmore, all by typical drawings and graphics.

14 R.A.S. Southwell Brown Gallery, 4 Priests Stile Road, Richmond, to Aug. 31.

Perched on Richmond Hill, with one of the best prospects in the London area, Southwell Brown Gallery is showing a selection of work, chiefly landscapes, but with a few portraits and some figurative paintings by 14 living members of the Royal Academy of Arts. Specially notable are Edward Wolfe's "Portrait of Madame Haldane," Wulff Soukup's large carved wood "Torso," Bernard Dunstan's "Hotel Room: Siena," and "Village in Provence" by Christopher Sanders.

John Dewe-Matthews, National Portrait Gallery, Trafalgar Square, London, WC2, to Sept. 1.

Dewe-Matthews, who previously worked as an architect in New York and a painter in Mexico,

was recently given an Arts Council photography award to enable him to continue in his more recent matter of portrait photography, of which this is his first one-man show. Most of the artists are his friends; many are models, movie actors, dancers—it is evident that his theories of the importance of rapport between artist and model pay off in his clarity and stark honesty of his work.

Old Masters, Helikon, 45 Conduit St., London, to mid-September.

It is rarely that a commercial gallery opens with paintings of such uniformly high quality as these, where a vast Titianote is unable completely to overbear a pair of Caravaggesque still lifes of great beauty; where two portraits, "Head of an Old Man" and "Head of a Young Man" by Giovanni Domenico Tiepolo, are balanced by two super religious works by Ribera—a "Suffering Christ" and a "St. James the Great"; and where a small gallery has been able to accommodate the Italian primitive works—a small altarpiece by Antoniazio Romano; crucifixions by the 14th-century Sienese Tegallacci and Pietro Lorenzetti; two scenes from the life of St. Benedict by Bartolomeo di Giovanni; and a panel of the seven virtues by the Florentine Giovanni del Ponte.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE

Pakistan Sets Up National Board To Control Films

KARACHI, July 29 (AP)—The government of Pakistan yesterday announced plans to control the country's film industry through a state film authority.

Federal Education Minister Abdul Hafeez Pirzada told a news conference here that the National Film Development Corporation would control the import and export of films.

The minister said that the corporation would also produce its own films and control the private film industry by requiring producers to submit scripts to the government before production.

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مكتبة الأصيل

Output Drops 5% in June, Japanese Say

Factories Mount Distress Levels

SEOUL, July 29 (AP)—Japan's industrial production fell 5.1 percent in June, indicating that the country's economy continued to slide toward recession last month, official figures released last week by the Ministry of International Trade and Commerce (MITI) put Japan's manufacturing production for June at 1.04 percent down from May and down 5.1 percent from a year earlier, a decline from the preceding month was the third steepest in 1974.

Industrial shipments index fell 1.25 percent for June, down from May and down 1.1 percent from a year earlier. The inventory index for June fell 1.83 percent from May and down 2.5 percent from a year earlier.

The inventory-to-sales ratio fell to 117.4 from 117.1 in May. It was the highest since the "dollar shock" of 1971 when the U.S. government severed the dollar's link with gold.

Some countries, rising inventories are considered a positive economic indicator. In Japan, however, where the so-called life-employment system makes it difficult for companies to lay off workers when demand weakens, rising inventories are almost always characterized by large inventory accumulations.

Vehicle Exports Rise

A related economic note, a report reported today that Japan's motor vehicle exports fell 1.26 million units in the first six months of this year, down 1.8 percent from the same period last year and down 2.5 percent from a year earlier.

The Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association said that exports in the first half of 1974 were valued at \$2.95 billion, including \$202.03 million in cars, up 31.3 percent from the same period last year and up 1.1 percent from a year earlier.

Exports to Southeast Asia fell 147,976 units in the first half of 1974, down 4.7 percent from a year earlier.

Exports to Europe, at 1,584,442 units, fell 27.2 percent from a year earlier. Exports to Africa gained 33.3 percent from a year earlier.

Gold Price Soars \$50 an Ounce; Dollar Is Steady

LONDON, July 29 (AP)—Gold prices soared \$50 an ounce today, but the gain failed to have the usual unsettling impact on the dollar.

Gold was fixed in the afternoon at \$157.50 an ounce, up from \$107.50 in the morning and \$149.50 in the afternoon.

Some observers attribute the gain to the House Judiciary Committee's decision to recommend impeachment of President Nixon, but insiders attribute the gain to purchases of a large buyer followed by professional buying.

The foreign exchange market dollar rallied against central currencies as a further indication to the announcement that the U.S. trade deficit had narrowed to \$2.5 billion from \$7.7 billion in June.

The dollar held steady at 2.569 Swiss francs compared to 2.568 on Friday and 2.548 Swiss francs compared to 2.545.

Swiss Open Bond Market to Aliens

BERNE, July 29 (Reuters)—Issues by foreign borrowers in the Swiss franc market will be permitted as of Sept. 1, a maximum of 200 million Swiss francs (\$70 million) per issue.

The previous restrictions, limiting only 35 percent of the placements to be made abroad, while the other 65 percent had to be placed in Switzerland, have now been abolished in respect of new issues.

Swiss generally welcomed measures which effectively restrict placements in May capital markets following the difficulties on the domestic market.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

VW in Talks With Iran

Volkswagenwerk says it is in the early stages of discussions with Iran over "common interests in the automobile construction sector." A VW spokesman says talks have been going on for about two months with the "responsible parties" in Iran. But it was not specified if they were commercial or state bodies. He declined to say whether the talks involved the production or assembly of cars or engines in Iran. Any proposed project is not seen as a substitute for a plant in the United States, over which a decision is expected in the autumn. Nor is VW's recent offer of plans to build a car assembly plant in Romania linked with the Iran talks, he adds.

In related news, the company reports that its stock of cars in the United States, which accounts for 30 percent of VW sales, are 25 to 30 percent higher than in normal for this time of year. The figure corresponds to the 26 percent decline in VW's U.S. sales in the first six months of 1974.

Japanese Plan Irish Textile Firms

Three Japanese firms and a Hong Kong company have agreed to invest jointly with the government of Ireland about 18.7 billion yen (about \$65.4 million) in two textile ventures in Ireland. Asahi Chemical and Toray Industries, both of Japan, and Textile Alliance Ltd. of Hong Kong have agreed with the Irish authorities to build a 50-ton-per-day acrylic fiber manufacturing plant at a cost of about 15.4 billion yen. In addition, Asahi, Textile Alliance and C. Itoh of Japan have agreed with the Irish government to establish an acrylic fiber spinning plant at a cost of about 3.3 billion yen. Both plants will be constructed at Ballina, County Mayo, with completion scheduled for 1976. The output of the fiber plant will be supplied to the spinning facility and the output of that plant will be marketed mainly in Europe. Asahi, which will be the majority shareholder in both operations, says the companies decided to invest in Ireland

because of its proximity and duty-free access to other EEC countries, because of Irish government incentives and assistance in plant location and because of the availability of skilled manpower and government-sponsored personnel training.

Nation Life Insurance in Liquidation

A British court has granted the petition of Nation Life Insurance Co. that it be put into voluntary liquidation. Nation Life is part of the William Stern property and financial group that has been hit by liquidity problems. Nation Life on June 30 declared a six-month moratorium on property bond payments, following the withdrawal of Alexander Howden Group Ltd.'s offer to buy Nation Life. The government has supported plans to put Nation Life into liquidation. Trade Secretary Peter Shore has said that some leading U.K. insurance companies had given assurances they would help a liquidator carry on the long-term business of Nation Life "with a view to its being transferred as a going concern to another new or existing company."

IBM, Ampex Settle Dispute

Heading off one of its many potential antitrust suits, International Business Machines has ended a dispute with Ampex Corp. over allegations of patent infringement and anti-trust violations. IBM has agreed to pay \$13 million and Ampex has agreed to discontinue its allegations. The California-based producer of peripheral and memory products had alleged that IBM infringed tape and disk patents and violated anti-trust laws in the marketing of peripheral equipment and memory products. The two companies have also agreed to an exchange of patent licenses covering their respective business interests in the data-processing field. Existing patents and future inventions are also included. Since IBM lost a \$250,000 antitrust suit last year to Telex Corp., about a dozen suits against IBM have been filed. Appeals are still pending in the Telex case.

In World Bank Report

Saudis, Kuwaitis Urged to Give More Aid

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, July 29 (UPI)—A strong case that oil-exporting countries—namely Saudi Arabia and Kuwait—should contribute more generously to the needs of the developing countries, has been made by a confidential World Bank staff paper.

An official and still unpublished report to the board of governors of the bank, based on the staff paper, is more diplomatic in seeking expanded help from the rich Arab states as well as that of official. But the official report, dated July 8, itself points out that the accumulated reserves of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) will rise from \$36 billion in 1973 to \$63 billion in 1980, and \$106 billion in 1985 as a consequence of the 400 per cent increase in oil prices last year.

Income Estimated. Of the latter total, five countries with only limited ability to absorb the influx of funds will hold \$996 billion, bank data shows. They are Kuwait, Libya, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. Four, with a better absorptive capacity and a higher income, will hold \$197 billion. They are Algeria, Iran, Iraq, and Venezuela. And two countries, with a greater ability to use funds because of higher populations, but with a lower average income level, will hold \$107 billion. They are Indonesia and Nigeria. The report suggests that despite "some hesitancy" on the part of OPEC countries to invest abroad, the extent of the accumulated reserves means that "massive outflows of funds in some form will therefore be unavoidable."

As reported last week, World Bank president Robert McNamara has directed to bank officials proposals for a drastic shift in the bank's lending and borrowing programs for the next four years to cope with new economic problems.

Bank studies show that present plans of all official lending agencies fall far short of meeting the immediate need of an estimated \$24 billion in 1974 and again in 1975 for the poorest of the poor nations. By 1980, the overall aid program will annually require an additional \$12 billion to \$13 billion, according to bank sources.

It is in this context that the staff paper examines the responsibilities of the OPEC countries, noting with a trace of bitterness that "with the world awash in liquidity and up to about \$50 billion a year looking for investment opportunities, concessional capital is scarce."

Concessional capital is money advanced on very easy terms than commercial loans. The staff paper, a copy of which has been obtained by The Washington Post, argues that every country, rich or poor, must make "maximum effort to assist the seriously affected, poor countries." Despite the balance-of-payments problems of the rich nations, it says their ability to help the poor has not been basically impaired.

As for the oil cartel countries, it notes, whatever their own long-term needs for development may be, they have "the capacity to contribute to the emergency needs of the low-income countries, beyond the measures they have already taken."

The staff paper acknowledges that "domestic Nigeria and Ecuador are poor," and need their oil revenues, fully for their own

development." Iran, Venezuela and Algeria will have some excess of savings, and between 1978 and 1980, "their assistance to development can be based on a share of GNP."

But a third group of countries, with a limited ability to absorb the tremendous influx of petroleum dollars, can do much more, the staff paper implies. This group includes Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Libya, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates.

For these countries, the staff paper says, the aid benchmark should relate to liquidity and per capita income as well as GNP. For example, the staff notes, the Kuwaiti per capita income in 1969 was \$13,600, probably the highest in the world.

U.S. Tool Orders Advance; Leading Indicators Decline

NEW YORK, July 29 (UPI)—The machine tool industry, considered an important leading indicator of economic conditions, is continuing its steady advance in shipments and new orders. New orders last month rose for the 33rd consecutive time over year-earlier figures. Shipments also gained, for the 21st straight month, according to statistics issued over the weekend by the National Machine Tool Builders' Association, an industry trade group.

"Since it takes 18 months to two years to get delivery on a machine tool from the time you place an order, these figures mean that shipments are going to be good for a long time," said one knowledgeable machine tool man.

New orders in June, on a preliminary basis, rose 15 per cent above the corresponding month of 1973 to \$242.7 million. Domestic orders dropped slightly from the preceding months, but orders from foreign customers maintained their strength. For the first half of 1974, total orders increased 30 per cent over those placed in the corresponding months of 1973 to \$1.8 billion.

Orders for metal-cutting tools, the biggest portion of the market, jumped 48 per cent last month over the year-ago period to \$198.4 million. During the first six months of 1974, the gain was 46 per cent to \$1.3 billion.

In contrast, metal-forming tool orders fell on both a monthly and half-yearly basis. The decline was 43 per cent to \$44.3 million in June and 32 per cent to \$255.7 million in the January-June period.

Leading Indicators Fall. WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—The government's index of "leading" economic indicators slipped 0.4 per cent in June, the Commerce Department reported today.

The index, which combines various statistics that often forecast economic trends, fell last month to 175.4 per cent of the 1967 average from an upward revised 176.1 per cent in May, when the index rose 1.4 per cent.

In the second quarter, the index rose 2.6 per cent, compared with the first quarter's increase of 2.3 per cent.

Company Reports

Asiatic Life & Casualty			
Second Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	1,300.0	1,103.0	
Profits (millions)	50.6	47.1	
Per Share	0.95	0.88	
Chrysler			
Second Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	3,000.0	3,276.0	
Profits (millions)	27.8	109.6	
Per Share	0.50	2.06	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	5,700.0	6,166.6	
Profits (millions)	29.4	184.4	
Per Share	0.53	2.76	
McDonald Douglas			
Second Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	947.7	914.9	
Profits (millions)	37.0	40.5	
Per Share (diluted)	0.85	1.01	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	1,785.0	1,731.0	
Profits (millions)	66.5	74.9	
Per Share (diluted)	1.71	1.87	
Ordin			
Second Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	486.37	830.2	
Profits (millions)	22.60	11.92	
Per Share	2.19	1.07	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	862.98	869.3	
Profits (millions)	22.69	11.92	
Per Share	2.19	1.07	
Combustion Engineering			
Second Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	342.77	302.66	
Profits (millions)	11.30	9.87	
Per Share	1.06	0.97	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	614.01	541.2	
Profits (millions)	21.27	19.24	
Per Share	1.99	1.82	
Getty Oil			
Second Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	675.2	406.9	
Profits (millions)	62.3	23.27	
Per Share	3.23	1.25	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	1,330.5	806.7	
Profits (millions)	135.83	50.6	
Per Share	7.25	2.67	

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U.S. Drought Hits Corn Belt; Prices Climb

Soybean Prices Double Over Last Month

CHICAGO, July 29 (AP)—Severe drought has damaged large parts of the U.S. corn belt, compounding the harm from spring floods and diminishing the prospect of a bumper crop.

"Feed crops are hurt," laments a feed-grain handler in Texas. "Farmers will be lucky to get 25 per cent of last year's grain sorghum crop. This is the driest spell we've had in 20 years." The rains came, the Agriculture Department spokesman said, but not enough to break the long run as a clarification of the situation in Washington. Brokers also reported a recurring but unsubstantiated rumor that the Federal Reserve would raise its discount rate in its fight against inflation.

That spells trouble because corn is the most important feed ingredient in producing beef, pork, poultry, eggs and milk. Government economists were counting on a bumper crop this year to end sharply rising food costs.

But now retail food prices may approach the record levels of last summer, economists said. Corn prices in Chicago are already at record levels and traders and corn users believe that \$4-a-bushel corn is likely before long and \$4.5-a-bushel corn is not out of the question. Corn futures on the Chicago Board of Trade have been moving up the daily 10-cent-a-bushel limit because of deteriorating crop conditions.

As corn prices have climbed, so have prices of other feeds. Soybean meal, for instance, which was selling in Illinois for about \$83 a ton as recently as a month ago, has more than doubled.

Livestock producers normally could have counted on large supplies of corn left over from earlier crops to help ease their plight. But because of heavy export demand and large numbers of livestock on feed, the Agriculture Department predicts a carry-over of only about 425 million bushels at Sept. 30, when the new crop officially comes in; that would be the smallest carry-over in 26 years.

Prices on Big Board Fall Sharply

NEW YORK, July 29 (UPI)—Stock prices fell sharply and broadly on the New York Stock Exchange today.

The Dow Jones industrial average sank 13.68 to 770.89. Volume totaled 11.56 million shares compared with 10.42 million on Friday.

Brokers said many investors were disappointed that the market last Friday failed to respond to news of a let-up in business bank loan demand at major New York banks after six straight weeks of gains. They also noted some negative emotional reaction to weekend House Judiciary Committee approval of an article of impeachment against President Nixon. However, some analysts said impeachment action might be viewed positively over the long run as a clarification of the situation in Washington.

Brokers also reported a recurring but unsubstantiated rumor that the Federal Reserve would raise its discount rate in its fight against inflation.

ESB climbed 5 1/4 to 41 1/4 after a leap of 16 1/2 points last

Bank Rate Rise By Fed Rumored

week. International Nickel today amended its latest tender offer for ESB shares at \$41 each to provide that tenderers may elect to receive immediate payment.

United Aircraft, which scrapped competing tender offers with Inco, said it would not increase its latest offer of \$38 a share for ESB stock. ESB late today withdrew its support for the United Aircraft offer in favor of Inco's.

United Aircraft fell 1 3/4 to 24 1/4 and Inco was down 3/4 to 28 1/4.

Missouri Portland Cement gained 1 1/4 to 23 1/2. Last week a federal district court said Cargill Inc. could resume its acquisition of Missouri Portland but said Cargill must hold Missouri Portland shares separately until antitrust questions are fully resolved.

General Motors fell 1 1/4 to 43 1/4. After the market closing Friday, the company reported that second-quarter net fell to

\$1.05 a share from \$2.78 a year earlier.

Stearns Roebuck fell 2 3/8 to 71 5/8. Barron's magazine reported some negative aspects concerning the company's business outlook.

The American Stock Exchange index slipped 0.97 to 79.13.

Giant Yellowknife Mines was most active, rising up 1 3/4 on volume of 42,600.

On the over-the-counter market, the industrial average on the NASDAQ index fell by 1.19 to 7.15.

Bond prices closed sharply lower—extending Friday's rapid decline—although prices recovered slightly in late trading.

Dealers said fairly heavy speculation over a possible increase in the discount rate and general uncertainty over the state of the economy.

A mild uptick took prices off the bottom late in the session following the release of the June leading indicators, which spurred some short-covering, although the movement did little to ease the earlier substantial losses.

Economists Upset by U.S. Data Revisions

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, July 29 (UPI)—Economists in and out of the government are expressing concern, even dismay, at the huge size of the revisions in the nation's basic accounts published by the Commerce Department earlier this month.

"It makes you feel like a fool," said one high-level government economist the other day. "Our analyses and forecasts were based on numbers that were badly wrong."

George Jaszi, the widely respected long-time head of the Commerce Department's bureau of economic analysis, which compiles the figures, is as unhappy as anyone with the magnitude of the revisions. But he said in a recent interview that only one of the revisions—that for inventories—had any great significance for government policy or economic forecasting.

He called the inventory revisions—a huge increase over the earlier figures—"embarrassing." He said it "underscores that the economy is substantially weaker than we had thought before."

The increase in total business inventories in the fourth quarter of last year is now shown to have

been at an annual rate of \$28.9 billion instead of the previously reported \$18 billion. For the third quarter, the upward change was from \$4.7 billion to \$11.8 billion.

This means that the nation entered 1974 with a far higher level of inventories than had been thought. An "overhang" of inventories, and subsequent liquidation of some of them, is traditionally a key element in business downturns.

Both the preliminary and revised figures show a sharp drop in inventory accumulation in the first quarter of this year from the last quarter of 1973—a drop that helped produce the decline in the gross national product last winter. But the revised figures show that inventory building in the first quarter was still large by normal standards—\$16.9 billion instead of the previously reported \$5.5 billion.

The 1974 second quarter figure was also high at \$15.1 billion.

On the income side of the accounts, the biggest revision in percentage terms was that for farms, which is compiled by the Agriculture Department and forwarded to Mr. Jaszi's statistics. Farm income in 1973 now turns out to have been \$36.5 billion

instead of the previously reported \$36.8 billion.

Referring to the Agriculture Department, Mr. Jaszi says simply, "they goofed."

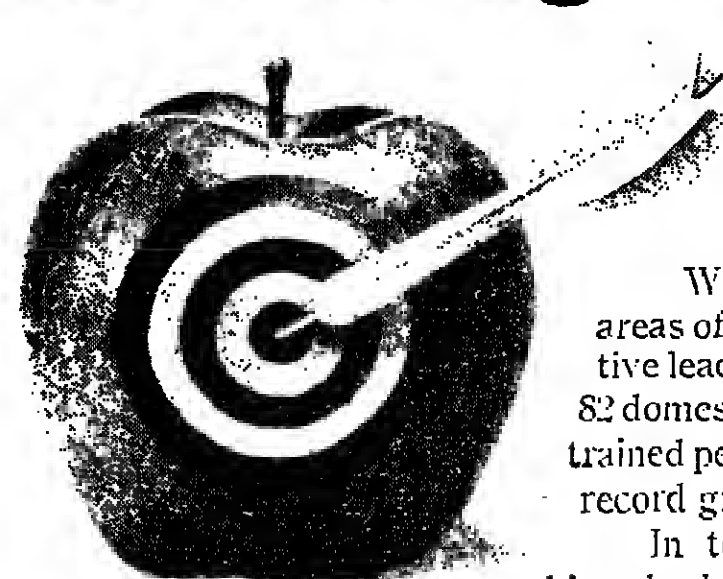
The consequence of this revision and several others, such as an increase in the figure for dividends income, was to shift total personal income in 1973 upward by almost \$20 billion.

That in turn raised the figure for disposable, or after-tax, income. Because there was little change in the figure for personal consumption expenditures, the net result was a huge increase in the nation's savings rate, which is derived by subtracting consumer spending from disposable income.

The savings rate in 1973 was originally thought to have been a rather normal, even low, figure of 6.2 per cent of disposable income. Now it is shown to have been 8.2 per cent, meaning that consumers were far more cautious in their spending than had previously been supposed.

In the case of corporate profits, the revisions cut pre-tax profits by nearly \$4 billion but increased after-tax profits by \$2.5 billion, a reflection of a puzzling but major decline in corporate tax payments.

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هكذا من الأصل

New York Stock Exchange Trading

-1974- Stocks and Bonds					-1974- Stocks and Bonds					-1974- Stocks and Bonds					-1974- Stocks and Bonds				
Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Last.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Last.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Last.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Last.
P/E					P/E					P/E					P/E				
50% High Low Last. Chgs																			
Continued from preceding page																			
32	31	Point	28	23	19	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
33	33	Stock	21	23	19	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
34	34	Stock	21	23	19	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
35	35	Stock	21	23	19	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
36	36	Stock	21	23	19	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
37	37	Stock	21	23	19	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
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40	40	Stock	21	23	19	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
41	41	Stock	21	23	19	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
42	42	Stock	21	23	19	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
43	43	Stock	21	23	19	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
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96	96	Stock	21	23	19	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
97	97	Stock	21	23	19	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
98	98	Stock	21	23	19	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
99	99	Stock	21	23	19	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
100	100	Stock	21	23	19	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31

U.S. Commodity Prices

[illegible]

Sep	53.90	53.90	52.90	53.65	552.25	Mw
Nov	54.60	55.25	54.25	555.00	553.70	Ma
Jan	55.60	56.85	53.40	556.05	555.00	Jq

NEW YORK FUTURES				NEW YORK FUTURES			
July 25, 1974				July 25, 1974			
w/rd Sugar No. 11				COTTON No. 2			
29.00	27.15	A27.15		Oct	59.00	59.25	57.90 59.25 +200
27.10	25.78			Nov	59.00	59.40	57.90 59.40 +200
25.75	24.65	A25.75		Dec	57.50	58.50	57.30 58.55 +200
24.40	22.42	A24.40		May	59.00	59.15	59.00 59.15 +200
22.40	20.10	A22.40		Jul	56.40	56.40	56.40 56.40 +200
20.10	18.22	A18.22		Oct	56.40	56.40	56.40 56.40 +200
18.20	16.22	A16.22		Dec	57.75	58.85	57.75 58.85 +185
16.20	17.22	A17.22		May	57.75	58.85	57.75 58.85 +185
				Jul	57.75	58.85	57.75 58.85 +185
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				Dec	57.75	58.85	57.75 58.85 +185
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				Oct	57.75	58.85	57.75 58.85 +185
				Dec	57.75	58.85	57.75 58.85 +185
				May	57.75	58.85	57.75 58.85 +185
				Jul	57.75	58.85	57.75 58.85 +185
				Oct	57.75	58.85	57.75 58.85 +185
				Dec	57.75	58.85	57.75 58.85 +185
				May	57.75	58.85	57.75 58.85 +185
				Jul	57.75	58.85	57.75 58.85 +185
				Oct	57.75	58.85	57.75 58.85 +185
				Dec	57.75	58.85	57.75 58.85 +185

WHRAT GqH hard red

u Highs and Lows

DZ	4.78	—	—	54.78
Nwr	4.71	—	—	54.78

NEW HIGHS-5				
d	People Miner	III Tool		

NEW LOWS-146				
d	Co	Inc		
Co	Int	Co		
Int	Co	Co		
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Co	Int	Co		
Int				

Mwv	37.50	37.50	37.50	37.50	38.00	Lead:
						3 m
						Zinc:

res	Merck Co	Sunbeam	Aug	202.00	202.00	202.00	187.00	Silver: spot	218	217.5	196	196
res	W.H. & A.	Talbot Natl	Sept	206.00	206.00	206.00	191.00	3 months	217.5	218	204	204.5
res	W.H. & A.	Technician	Oct	210.00	210.00	210.00	195.00					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco	Nov	214.00	214.00	214.00	197.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Dec	218.00	218.00	218.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Jan	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Feb	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Mar	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Apr	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	May	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Jun	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Jul	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Aug	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Sept	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Oct	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Nov	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Dec	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Jan	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Feb	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Mar	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Apr	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	May	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Jun	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Jul	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Aug	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Sept	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Oct	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Nov	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Dec	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Jan	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Feb	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Mar	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Apr	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	May	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Jun	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Jul	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Aug	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Sept	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Oct	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Nov	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Dec	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Jan	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Feb	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Mar	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Apr	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	May	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Jun	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Jul	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Aug	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Sept	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Oct	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Nov	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Dec	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Jan	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Feb	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Mar	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Apr	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	May	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
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in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Jul	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Aug	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Sept	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
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in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	May	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
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in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Sept	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Oct	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Nov	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Dec	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Jan	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Feb	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Mar	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Apr	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	May	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Jun	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Jul	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Aug	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Sept	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Oct	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Nov	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
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in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Feb	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
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in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Jul	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Aug	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
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in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Oct	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Nov	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Dec	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Jan	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Feb	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Mar	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Apr	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
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in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Jun	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Jul	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
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in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Sept	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Oct	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Nov	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Dec	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Jan	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Feb	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Mar	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Apr	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	May	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Jun	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Jul	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					
in	W.H. & A.	Texaco Ind	Aug	214.00	214.00	214.00	202.50					

products declined 1 per cent in June, compared with a rise of 0.5 per cent in May, initial figures published by the official statistics show. The index for 1982 (1970 = 100) was 266.1, down from 266.2 in May but up 133.5 from 1970.

GOLD-SILVER-COPPER-PLATINUM

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★ CURRENCY CHARTS
★ INTERPRETATIONS
★ EXPLANATORY BOOKLET

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WHL & Finance Act 1974 of the United Kingdom.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, July 25th, 1974.

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased from 1.2 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015.

Tokyo Exchange

July 29, 1974		
	Price Yeo	
Acchi Glass	276	Matsu E. W.
Canon	243	Mitsubishi Heavy Ind.
Del. Nip. Print.	222	Nippon Corp.
Fuji Bank	222	Nitro Corp.
Fuji Photo	236	Nitrochem
Hitch	189	Nippon Elec.
Honda Motor	443	Shoji
C. Pan	617	Shoji Corp.
Jairu Air L.	1,500	Sony Corp.
Kanai El. P.	690	Sunshine Bk.
Kao Soap	332	Tokai Marine
Kirin Brewery	291	Tokai Chem.
Komatsu	328	Yehin
Kubota	328	Yehin Marine
Matsuda E. Ind.	428	Yorzu
		Toyota Motor

Eurocurrency

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc
30	12 1/2-13 1/2	17 1/2-18 1/2	14 1/2-15 1/2
25	12 1/4-13 1/4	17 1/4-18 1/4	14 1/4-15 1/4
20	12 1/8-13 1/8	17 1/8-18 1/8	14 1/8-15 1/8
15	12 1/16-13 1/16	17 1/16-18 1/16	14 1/16-15 1/16
10	12 1/32-13 1/32	17 1/32-18 1/32	14 1/32-15 1/32
5	12 1/64-13 1/64	17 1/64-18 1/64	14 1/64-15 1/64
0	12-13	17-18	14-15

Euro Is Worth.

July 29, 1974

As calculated by the Luxembourg Exchange, the Euro was set at 166 2/3 francs.

INTERNATIONAL STOCKBROKERS

[illegible]

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)			
Amsterdam			
AJKZO.....	57 70	Guinness.....	...
Albert Heijn.....	64 10	Harrold's S&S.....	...
Alpena.....	60 20	H&M on B&F.....	...
Amrobank.....	60 25	Imperial Chem.....	...
A'dam.....	244	Int'l. Paper.....	...
Fokker.....	35 20	Mar's S&S.....	...
Heineken.....	158 50	McAlister.....	...
Heineken.....	64 52	Nichols.....	...
Hof. Am-Hold.....	69 50	Pleco.....	...
Hooisovens.....	92 50	R&F Org.....	...
Philips new.....	29 50	Royal Dutch.....	...
Robeco.....	199	Shell.....	...
Ro'nica.....	199	Thorn.....	...
	20	Trust Invest.....	...
		UAB.....	...

Dinner.	355	Wet. L.S.
Each..	160	West Deep...
		West Drief..

Arbo... ..	4.960	West. Afr.	
Bru-Lamb...	2.020	Woolcrafts.....	
Geck-Dugree...	1.236	Zcl.	
Glac-rude 1...	4.650		
Glac-rude 2...	1.821		
Glin-Glin...	4.220		
Hobok... ..	1.470		
Petrefine... ..	1.750		
Q. G. Cart...	2.479		
Sc. G. G. Cart...	2.570		
Solvay... ..	1.702		
Un. Infrate...			

Frankfurt

AFG.	80.20		
BASF... ..	124.50		
Bayer... ..	105.50		
Commerzbank...	144.00		
Deutsche Bank...	135.20		
Daimler... ..	254		
Demag... ..	141		

Lease...	130.00	Paris
Aktien...	90	
th.....	17	
th.....	335	
		AurLiquide...

[illegible]

un Tob.	2.12	51. Gphwin.
Oxyg...	0.331½	Suez.....
Pet.....	3.66	Télémeccan.

Burnell.....	2.76	Usiner.....	2.76
Cadbury Sch.	2.37		
Chartered.....	1.47		
Courtwade.....	0.8		
Dagobert.....	6.28		
Decker.....	2.32		
Decca Rec.....	1.82		
Diffusers.....	1.02		
Dunlop.....	41		
El Masfud.....	0.90		
FreeGlad.....	23.00		
GEC.....	3.81		
GN.....	1.57		
Glasco.....	2.80		
Gr. Ut. Stn.....	1.17		

THE DINES LETTER

**HAS NEVER BEEN
MORE BEARISH.**

*Find out why Dines is convinced
this market is very vulnerable, but
why golds and silvers look higher.*

**What GOLDS could
earn if the price
of GOLD is at
\$100 - \$125 - \$150
\$180 - \$200 - \$500**

Let THE DINES LETTER show you a table of 1974, 1975 and 1976 earnings and dividend estimates at the following gold mining shares at various gold prices. This table is unique because estimates are adjusted for inflation and time. The type of high-quality research is normally available primarily to institutions. Let us also show you unique charts on these mines—unique because many go back over a decade, when Dines first began charts on these golds:

Bracken	President
Butterfontein	President
Doomfontein	President
Durban Roadspoort Deep	President
East Driefontein	SA Landers
ERPM	SA Landers
Esburg	South-west
Free State Geduld	South-west
Goovichi	South-west
Harmony	South-west
Harboursfontein	South-west
Kinnas	South-west
Kloof	South-west
Leslie	South-west
Litaneen	South-west
Lorraine	South-west

[illegible]

Others' opinion, the Washington was not coping with the problem. Find out why the DINES LETTER actually believes our monetary leaders do not fully understand the situation. The DINES LETTER also points out the danger of further contraction and reduced volume if it now finally begins to get interested in gold. Several gold buyers are mentioned by name, and when their buyers arrive, gold and silver shares should respond sharply.

LOW P/E's

Low P/E Ratio Industries do not impress the DINES LETTER because, in his opinion, 1972 earnings will decline more than most next business. Gen Edison and the low P/E Basic dividend companies were mentioned in DINES column. The DINES LETTER has never recommended more short sale than long, which it has done. The DINES LETTER has never recommended more long than short, which it has done. DINES will at last recommend taking profits on golds and going back into industries he is a DINES LETTER reader at all times.

50% RISE

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Richardson. Merck & Co. Richardson. Merck & Co. Richardson. Merck & Co.
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